BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1857.....NO. 44.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,	$1 00
Do. do. 2 insertions,	1 25
Do. do. 3 do.	1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,	4 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.	7 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do. do.	12 00
Do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,	14 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	25 00

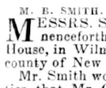
☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES E. KEA,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Corner of Market and Second Streets, up Stairs,
WILMINGTON, N. C.



IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH of many of my former patrons and friends, I have determined to resume the practice of Dentistry, and have secured the elegant rooms of Dr. K. Spencer, and had them thoroughly refitted, adding a larger Laboratory for the manufacture of Artificial Teeth with all the modern improvements, thereby competing with any Dental establishment either North or South; and in order more effectually to meet the wants of the community, I have secured the association of Dr. E. Perkins, whose testimonials of character and skill at once entitle him to the confidence and patronage of the public. The rooms are now open. Call and have examinations made and advice given free of charge.
June 12, 1857.—41-1m

C. POLVOGT,
Upholsterer, Princess, between Front & Water Sts.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

KEEPS constantly on hand SPRING, HAIR, MOSS, COTTON, SHUCK AND STRAW MATTRASSES AND PILLOWS, which he offers wholesale and retail cheap for cash. FEATHER BEDS, CHAIR CUSHIONS, LOUNGES, made to order. SOFAS and CHAIRS re-upholstered at short notice and moderate prices.
April 24, 1857 34-3m*

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857 25-1y

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.] WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. B. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

LAW NOTICE.
M. E. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856 ---tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any stablishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.
The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!
100 BBLS. Family, Super, Cross and Fine. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.
May 15.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.—April Term, 1857.
George Smith vs. Kitty Kornegay and others. } Petition for sale of Slaves for Partition.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Kornegay. —— Hines and wife Zelpha, two of the defendants in this case, are not residents of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, in this State, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard exparte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to them.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, and in the eighty-first year of our Independence, A. D. 1857.
[Pr ad $5 75—39-6t] JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Cl'k.

RALEIGH PAPER MILLS.
Rags Wanted.
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE RAILROAD STATIONS or at my warehouse in Raleigh, or they will be taken from the different stores in the State. Merchants and others buying rags will please advise me when they have a quantity on hand, or will send them to their nearest Railroad station, as I can still afford to pay the highest price in cash on delivery from store or at Railroad station, either in bank bills, checks or Northern funds.
Reference---Cashiers of our Banks in Raleigh, and the principal North-Carolina and Virginia Merchants.
C. W. BENEDICT.
N. B. Constantly on hand paper suitable for Cotton Factories and newspaper wrappers. Cotton rag waste wanted.
C. W. B.
March 20th, 1857 29-6m.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

OLAN HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS institution, located in the North-eastern part of Iredell County, N. C., will re-open its exercises on the 22d of July, under the Presidency of the Rev. B. Clegg, assisted by accomplished teachers.
Board and Tuition will range from $55 to $65 per session of five months. Tuition always in advance.
Those coming from a distance will find Salisbury a convenient point to obtain conveyance Arrangements have been made with W. B. Grant, Proprietor of the Mansion House, for the convenience of Students. For further information, address Rev. B. CLEGG, Olin, Iredell County, N. C.
June 26th, 1857 43-6t

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY, THOMASVILLE, N. C.
THE undersigned has made such arrangements with this Seminary that he can greatly aid, by loan, such parents as desire to educate their daughters for teachers. While he will not confine himself to any class, he will give the preference: 1. To the daughters of Ministers, local or travelling, of all denominations. 2. To such as will secure one or more paying pupils for the Institution. Board, exclusive of washing and lights, $6 per month. English tuition from 8 to 15 dollars, per session. Ornamentals at reasonable prices.—Satisfactory references required. ☞ *Situation wanted for Female Teachers.* ☜ For further particulars address,
W. J. LANGDON, Wilmington, N. C.
June 19th, 1857. 42-4t*

MAGNOLIA MALE INSTITUTE.
E. W. ADAMS, A. M., President.
THE NEXT SESSION WILL OPEN ON THE 6TH o July.
TERMS PER SESSION:

Primary English,	$6 00
Do. do. Grammer Geography and Arithmatic,	8 00
Advanced English,	13 00
Classical and Mathematical Course,	18 00
Board,	8 00

Regulations of the School are the same as heretofore. Address the principal.
M. K. DEVANE, Pres. Board Trus.
Magnolia, Duplin Co., N. C., June 12, 1857.—41-5t*

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Thursday the 16th of July, 1857, under the following Faculty:
Rev. S. M. FROST, A. M, President, and Professor of Ancient Languages and Mental Philosophy.
W. F. ALDERMAN, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.
L. F. WHITAKER, Esq., Professor of Music.
Miss ....., Assistant in Music.
Miss J. E. GILBERT, Teacher of French, Drawing and Painting.
Expenses per Session in the College department, for Board and Tuition, ... $70 00
Expenses per Session in the Preparatory Department, 60 00
This Institution has recently been entirely re-organized. The College property has been purchased by a new company; a new charter has been obtained, with the above names; and the Institution is now placed upon a sure and permanent basis.
The health of the pupils the past year has been excellent.
For Circulars giving further information address
S. M. FROST, President.
Goldsboro', N. C., June 1, 1857.—41-4w

SELECT MALE SCHOOL AT OXFORD, N. C.
THIS SCHOOL, which hitherto has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, under the conduct of J. H. Horner, A. M., by whom it was originally established, will be reopened on the 15th of July, and arranged to prepare boys for advanced classes in the University.
For this purpose, Prof. A. G. Brown, whose reputation is well known as a teacher of the Ancient Classics, during the last thirteen years, at Chapel Hill, will be associated with the present Principal, and Rev. T. J. Horner will continue to be an Assistant Instructor.
The School, as thus organized, is designed to be permanent, and of the highest grade. As it is divided into a few classes, pursuing a regular course of studies, considerable time will be devoted to examination and lecture upon the subject of every lesson by each instructor in his own department.
Important advantages have been secured by the establishment of a literary society, with its library, and an efficient system of discipline, in which especial attention is given to the habits and deportment of the young men, when not engaged in the immediate duties of the School.
Its location is very eligible; the climate of Oxford is excellent, and the commodious building, lately erected, stands on an eminence in a beautiful grove beyond the corporate limits of the town, and near the residence of the Principal, and other private families, who will accommodate the students with board.
Two terms of twenty weeks each, coinciding with those of the University, compose the scholastic year, and the price of board and tuition is ninety dollars a term.
Applications should be made as early as practicable, accompanied with a statement of the age and proficiency of the applicant.
May 1st.—35-t15J.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education.*
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address
REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NOTICE.
BY VIRTUE of a decree of the County Court of New Hanover County, June Term, I shall, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July next, at Simpson's Still, in said county, proceed to sell, at public auction, a tract of land belonging to the late Robt T. Henry, containing 108 acres, lying on the East side of Black River, and adjoining the lands of James Simpson, Mrs. Catharine Larkins and Joel L. Moore. Terms of sale, six months credit, with interest from sale, the purchaser giving note with approved security.
GEO. ALDERMAN, Adm'r.
June 19.—243-2t&43-ts.]

General Notices.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DR. THOS. K. FINLEY offers his professional services to the citizens of Rocky Point and vicinity; residence at Mrs. Armstrong's.
June 26th, 1857 43-3t

FRESH ARRIVALS, per Schr. A. J. DeRossett, from New York:
50 boxes Colgate's No. 1 pale Soap;
5 bbls. Leaf Lard;
2 chests Imperial Green Tea;
1 chest Black "
25 reams Wrapping Paper. Low for cash at
June 26. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

JONES' SULPHUR AND CHALYBETE SPRINGS,
Warrenton County, N. C.
THESE SPRINGS are situated in a healthful and pleasant section of country, 10 miles from Warrenton, and 13 miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs.—The climate is salubrious, as tested by an experience of eighteen years, and the accomodations, in all respects, good.—The establishment will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th day of June, 1857.
TERMS,
For Board per month, ... $30 00
" " " week, ... 10 00
" " " day, ... 2 00
For Children and Servants, Half Price
A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.
June 26th, 1857. 43-2m

NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber at the last term of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, on the Estate of Amariah B. Everett, deceased, all persons having accounts or demands of any kind against said Amariah B. Everett, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber.
REUBEN EVERETT, Administrator.
June 13th, 1857 42-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the last Term of New Hanover County Court, as Executor of Mrs. Mary Fairchild. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to her Estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.
J. R. CONEY, Executor.
June 15th, 1857 239-3t-42-3t*

LAST NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of HEYER & VONGLAHN, by note or account, are hereby notified that if payment is not made immediately, their claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
HEYER & VONGLAHN.
June 3.—229-2wd—40-1m.

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY, is by mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71 mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.
ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

BANK OF WILMINGTON.
THIS BANK has declared a dividend of 4½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on subscriptions to stock made after the 15th inst., till the next dividend. S. JEWETT, Cashier.
June 3d, 1857 229-1w-40-1m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, administrator of Elizabeth A. Houston, deceased, will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of July next, the LANDS on which the deceased resided, lying from one to two miles east from Kenansville, containing upwards of 200 ACRES, 60 of which are cleared, and the remainder is well timbered and of very superior quality. There is a fine young Orchard, a good Dwelling and good water on the premises. The lands will be shown to any person desiring it by the subscriber or Mr. Richard S. Stanly, who resides near the premises. Six months credit will be given, good security will be required.
WM. J. HOUSTON.
June 12, 1857.—41-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.—April Term, 1857.
Bold R. Hood and others, vs. George Smith and others. } Petition for Account and Distribution.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary E. Grady, Sophia Grady, Curtis D. Grady, Juno Grady, and Martha A. Grady, defendants in this case, are not residents of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, in this State, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard exparte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to them.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, and in the eighty-first year of our Independence, A. D. 1857.
[39-6t—pr ad $5 75] JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1857.
Bazil Burton and wife vs. Arthur Murray and others. } Petition to sell Slaves for Partition.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur Murray, Herring Murray and William J. Pickett, defendants in this case, are not residents of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a news paper published in the town of Wilmington, in this state, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard exparte, and judgment rendered pro confesso as to them.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, and in the 81st year of our Independence, A. D., 1857.
[39 6t— pr ad $5 75] JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.—April Term, 1857.
Bass Beaseley and others, vs. A. W. Carlton and others. } Petition to sell slaves for Partition.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Lemuel Beaseley, John Beaseley, Hillory Beaseley, Bryan Beaseley, and Austin Beaseley, five of the defendants in this case, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, in this State, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard, *ex parte*, and judgment taken, *pro confesso*, as to them.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, and in the 81st year of our Independence, A. D., 1857.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
May 29.—39-6t. [Pr. adv. $5 75.]

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!!
300 HHDS. of superior NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES, in new strong packages, now landing from the Bark Saranac, direct from Cardenas. For sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.
May 15.—37-1m.

BACON! BACON!!
85 HHDS. OF PRIME NEW WESTERN BACON SIDES and SHOULDERS. For sale by
May 15.—37-1m. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
TO THE DEBTORS AND CREDITORS of A. B. McCALEB deceased, late of the County of New Hanover. At the June Term, A. D., 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, letters testamentary upon the Estate of A. B. McCaleb, deceased, late of said County, were duly granted by said Court to the Subscriber, who at the same time was qualified as Executor of the said deceased, in due form of law. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts and demands against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the Subscriber, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery by virtue of the act of General Assembly of this State, in such cases made and provided.
T. J. ARMSTRONG, Ex'r.
June 12th, A. D., 1857. 237-1w-42-4t

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.
From Washington City.
The Hail Storm—Gen. Walker among us.
WASHINGTON, June 22.
To the Editors of the Enquirer:—
GENTLEMEN—Washington was visited yesterday with such a storm as is but rarely seen in this latitude. A heavy fall of rain, accompanied by rapid flashes of lightning, was soon converted into a terrific shower of hail. For nearly twenty minutes this blinding shower continued with unabated force.—The hail stones were of the average size of large walnuts, though many of them would have weighed as much as six or eight ounces Thousands of windows were broken; gardens were completely ruined; the largest limbs were cut off from the trees, and the streets were carpeted with leaves. It is estimated that one hundred thousand dollars would not compensate for the loss sustained in Washington and the vacinity.
The past week has been a dearth of news. The discontented ones, instead of blaming the administration which will not act, have been quizzing the comet, which did not come. But, if we have not had the comet, we have had a personage no less conspicuous—the returned chief of Nicaragua.
During the stay of Gen. Wm. Walker in this city, we, infected with the mania for sight-seeing, were among the first to call upon him. Picture to yourselves a short compact man, with a figure squarely and firmly built, with muscles almost starting out from the skin, with a deep but wavering eye, and a face, so browned by the kisses of a Southern sun, that its original complexion can scarcely be distinguished, and you have a full, correct, and unmistakeable daguerreotype of Walker. His *physique* is an admirable index of his *morale*; it impresses one with an idea of efficiency, rather than of perseverance; of energy, rather than of the more lasting qualities.
He was not received with any very immense enthusiasm. His apartments at Brown's were, of course, a rendezvous for many warm friends; but there was no public reception, no honoring serenade, no welcoming oration. In other cities he has been met with flattering demonstrations; but the heart of the Metropolis was cold. He held no official communication with the General Government, unless a letter, intended for newspaper circulation, nominally addressed to Mr. Buchanan, may be termed official. If he came among us to lay his case before the administration, he has left his object unaccomplished.
We found him full of hope. He spoke cheerfully of the future, and traced to foreign interference the failures of the past. He said that history would avenge him, and that "the darkest page in the record of this century would tell that the government of the United States stood tamely by, while the secret influence of France and England were crushing out American enterprise on Nicaraguan soil."
We could but admire the man, so crushed, yet clinging so desperately to the last chance.
What will this giant, this conqueror of the impossible, this Antæus, gaining fresh strength from every defeat, attempt now? He says that he will return, and that "from the burning houses of Punta Arenas, he will look forth upon vanquished Costa Rica." A few months will solve that problem. We have heard too much of that kind of thing to believe without the evidence.
Should he succeed in arousing the popular fury, for even a brief time, his project is far from improbable. A few hundred Americans in Nicaragua have shown what as many thousands could have done.—Walker expresses his doubts of the present administration, yet he declares his intention to die, if need be, in the service of the cause.
Would to God that he had died before he covered the glory of his triumphs with the ignominy of defeat! Napoleon at St. Helena, and Walker at Washington, are only different in degree; in kind, they are the same objects of pity.
When a fillibuster goes forth to win a country, whether from motives of private ambition or of public good, he must succeed or perish. He isolates himself from all ties of nativity; he can claim the protection of no fostering government; he is his own monarch; and he should be his own fate. William Walker, dead beneath the ruins of San Juan del Sur, would have left his memory as a monument of American valor, and his name as a rallying cry for American progress; Wm. Walker, alive amongst us, can claim no higher place than Kossuth, the beggar, and Koszta, the refugee. We cease to worship the myth, when we begin to criticise the man.
We have always sustained the course of Walker. Up to the last crowning act of his career, we were willing to believe that he was formed upon the Cæsarian model. But we remember now that Cæsar did not recross the Rubicon.
The agony is over; our eyes are no longer dazzled by the light of rapid victories; and we may calmly and dispassionately consider the subject, of which this man is a creation. Do such expeditions answer a good and just purpose? They are, to be sure, steps in the proper direction; but they are steps made in the dark, upon a slippery and unknown road. He who falls is a stumbling block to those who may come after him. Crabbe, in Mexico, has done more towards breaking the *prestige* of the American name, than all our failures of arms or diplomacy in that region.—He, too, instead of dying with arms in his hands, surrendered his followers to a cruel and barbarous enemy.
The great end—the bringing into this Union of Cuba, Mexico and Central America—is farther than ever from its accomplishment. This result alone will show how worse than useless, in a national point of view, have been the efforts of the fillibusters.—All this territory must necessarily be ours, whether by conquest, by treaties, or by purchase; and fillibustering, unless it attains this end more quickly than might be expected in the natural course of things, is, instead of being an impetus to our progress, a positive drag upon it. But, if these adventurers seek only their own private emolument—if, in their expeditions, they wish only to open fresh channels, through which the bad blood of the nation may run riot—then are they entirely unworthy of that public attention, which they so fully engross. Then, indeed, do they deserve that treatment, which is meted out to disloyal citizens, who stand in the way of their country's interests.
As to the future of Walker, we will not attempt a prophecy. He has done so much, and so little, that he cannot be measured by any known standard. As heroes are now-a-days, he has in him many of the elements of a hero. We know that he has met with many unforeseen difficulties; but men, who set forth upon a career like his, must expect such difficulties, and be prepared for them. It is useless for him to complain now; his bravery in the past demands, at least, fortitude in the present. Should he return to Nicaragua—should he Americanize that country, and fit it to associate with American States—then, indeed, may he stand before posterity as a patriot. As yet, we have been compelled to take his motives on credit; let him not endeavor to renew the bond, unless he intends to pay it with ultimate triumph.
Yours, X.

SANTA ANNA'S LEG.—It is stated that a firm of celebrated manufacturers of artificial legs in Boston, have just received the leg belonging to Santa Anna, captured at the battle of Cerro Gordo. The firm are manufacturing an excellent specimen of the art for the general. The following is the inscription upon the captured leg: "Santa Anna's Leg, captured at the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico, by Sergeant Gill and privates Rhodes and Woodward, Company G, fourth regiment Illinois Volunteers."

The Wheat Crop.
Some of our agricultural friends have commenced harvesting their wheat, and we are pleased to learn that the prospect for a large yield is very fine. In truth, it is generally believed that there has not been for many years such flattering prospects for our agricultural friends. It is certainly much needed, for such a scarcity in Mecklenburg has not been experienced since we have been a resident of Charlotte. *Whig.*

From the N. O. Times.
Jos. Brenan and T. F Meagher.
Thomas Francis Meagher, in his journal, the Irish News, pays a graceful tribute to the generous and high manly virtues of his friend, Joseph Brenan. We would wish, as he intimates, that he would tell the story of his life as he had learned it. All that he or others could reveal would fall far short of the bright reality. One word in justice to our friends and fellow citizens, however, is required. They were not, they could not, be dull mutes, with "cadaverous looks and crape for such occasions," at the bier of our loved friend, Joseph Brenan. In human nature turned to stone in Northern States, that Thomas Francis Meagher can think it possible that the brilliant spirit of one who never passed a day without shedding some new-born grace on the fair humanities of life, should be borne to the tomb with as much apathy as though he had been a miser. In the long cavalcade, that extended as far as the eye could reach, Mr. Meagher may rest assured there was not one hired mourner for Joseph Brenan. Not that any one there knew the great loss that they and the world sustained in the early death of the glorious poet, orator and friend; such truths have to be learned slowly and painfully; but that they sincerely lamented his loss, we cannot for a moment question.
"Hardly had the grave closed upon one friend before the news came to us that another was forever gone. The same hour we knelt in Calvary Cemetery, this day week, and saw the clay heaped upon the remains of Patrick Lynch—in his last agony, away in the oldest city of the South, lay one of the brightest, gentlest, truest of the Irish exiles. Three days after, and he was dead.
In the midst of this overflowing sorrow—with these dark waves mounting higher and higher above all that we have held most dear—what heart have we to speak of the goodness, the genius, and all the rich hopes that have, in this last bereavement been struck down? What more can we do than fold out arms, bow the head, and in dumb grief dream of what we have known, loved and lost? With this theme before us, willing would we lay down the pen, and write no more. Willingly yet mournfully, mournfully yet fondly would we be silent. Or opening our lips to speak, we would call around us the countless friends—the young, the old, the gallant and the learned—all those who, in various scenes, were brough in contact with our beloved friend, Joe Brenan, and from that contact were taught to regard him as a favorite brother.
The circle formed, we would tell them the story of his life as we ourselves have learned it. Sorrowfully but proudly we would tell it, for such a story is like to the picture of some battle field or wreck at sea, where, in the midst of much hardship, calamity, tempestuousness and anguish, there are vivid glimpses of the grace, the purity the heroic grandeur of life. And yet proudly as we would tell it, our words would fail to reach its height and unfold its buried treasures of song, manhood, tenderness, haughty love of country, dauntless hope and bold endeavor. It should be told in a lyric ode, and by a poet beautiful in his nature and divine in intellect as the author of the elegy of adonais.
"A poet should have a poet to recite the beauties, the sorrows, the tempests, and the pure glories of life, and there should gather round his bier, not the dull mutes who lend their cadaverous looks and crape for such occasions, not yet the rough and vulgar crowd who see no higher life beyond that which Pressmen chronicle, but,

Desires and Adorations
Winged Persuasions and veiled Destinies,
Splendors and glories, and glimmering incarnations—
All so had loved and moulded into thought
From shape, and hue, and order, and sweet sounds.

"So let him rest to-day. To-morrow, when the mist shall have partially cleared off, and the scenes, through which we would retrace our steps with him, shall show themselves in a light less tremulous, it will console and gladden us to tell the story of our brave, young, gentle, loving friend, Joe Brenan."

Female Supremacy in Central Africa.
During Dr. Livingston's decent along the river Zambese he came chiefly in contact with the Bolonda negroes. On gaining a more intimate acquaintance with their social state, our traveler was specially struck with one prevailing peculiarity—the position, and even power of the women. As a rule, it has been found that heathenism deprives woman of her rightful status in society, and dooms her to drudgery and degradation. He was not prepared, therefore, to find amongst this heathen and very superstitious people the relative position of man and woman reversed.—That the woman should sit in the councils of the nation; that a young man entering the matrimonial state should be compelled to remove from his own village to that of his wife; and in forming this relation he should bind himself to provide her mother with firewood as long as the old lady lived; that the wife alone could divorce the husband, and that in the event of their separation, the children become the property of their mother; and that the lord of creation should be unable to enter into the most ordinary cont

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1857.

Eastern Immobility.

Apart from the great distinctions of race, the next greatest dividing line between peoples, is that of religion. Leaving sects and minor shades of distinction out of the question, the world is classible into the nations professing christianity and those following, or professing any other mode of belief. Christianity and what is known as "western civilization" are co-extensive, and it must be confessed, co-aggressive. Where the civilization of christendom is typified to those outside of the pale of the christian church by one bible-bearing missionary, western civilization is represented by thousands of bayonet-using soldiers, grasping temporal dominion and paving the way for pecuniary aggrandisement. Approaching the east only as traders or conquerors, few in numbers and separated by difference of language and antagonism of interests—the men of Europe or America are strangely surprised that the eastern world does not yield up its cherished customs, traditions and modes of thought and action at the dictation of a handful of men with whom they have no community of feeling and little or no intercourse upon equal terms.

Little allowance is made for the *vis inertiæ* of half a world, nor is the fact taken into consideration that absorption is work that can hardly be effected by a smaller body upon a larger. The whole population of the British Islands poured into Hindostan would hardly be a sixth part of the population they would be called upon to absorb—little over a fifteenth of that of China. The operation of one upon six—or upon fifteen may be something—but will the operation of the larger and preponderating mass be nothing? The mass of public opinion or of public custom absorbs into it, or carries away with it all opposing forces, but where that mass is so immensely one way, as it is in the far east, what wonder that the greatly preponderating body retains its own distinctive character. There are not more than fifty thousand Europeans—not certainly seventy-five thousand, civil and military in all the vast Anglo-Indian Empire. What pressure can this handful bring to bear upon the settled usages and modes of thought of a people of nearly two hundred millions, whose language they do not understand and who do not understand theirs? The little progress made in Europeanising the Hindoo mind is not so much to be wondered at as that any body should look for a greater.

From the Western borders of India to the Eastern limits of the Chinese Empire is an immense tract, and contains full two-thirds of the human race, and the seats of the oldest civilization now in being, with many of the arts of life and institutions of government, dating back to a period beyond that departed era of early European development known as classical antiquity. Is this great mass of humanity expected to be Anglicised, or Gallicised, or Americanised, or Russianised, or rooted out by a few people coming in ships from mere petty provinces, so far as population is concerned?

But have the people of the East been characterized by the immobility attributed to them, or have not rather their mutations, changes, enterprises, conquests and re-conquests, been simply unknown to us, and, therefore, uncounted. China has had more different dynasties, within the range of authentic history, than France, if we except the last seventy years of that now very mutable country. The present Tartar dynasty is little older than the Hanovarian line, which now occupies the British throne, and *they* are interlopers, even in England. The Chinese, in fact, count more dynasties, within any given number of centuries, than any of the older Western nations. The traveler through Hindostan can trace the ages of different native or conquering lines of sovereigns by their great public works, put up at a time when the boasted seats of Western progress were the scenes of barbarous violence. The best that the East India Company has yet done, or been able to do, in that country, has been to make some imperfect restorations of the noble works for promoting irrigation, made under the Mogul and preceding dynasties. The great canals of China, the great tanks and aqueducts of India, the mighty monuments of both, were never made by a stolid, unprogressive people. And, as illustrating the proposition already stated, of the impossibility of a very small body of people absorbing or changing the manners and customs and modes and thought and action of an exceedingly numerous, and, in their own way, organized people, we may mention the fact that neither Mongol nor Mantchou invasions and conquests of China changed the character of the larger people, but that, on the contrary, the native places and seats of the conquering tribes became, in time, Chinese, and mere territories of the Empire.—Afghan and Persian, Tartar and Budhist, have swept over or conquered India, but the great race has held its own, and India is Hindoo to-day, as it ever has been.

Great revolutions, affecting not a single isolated tribe, but the inhabitants of a continent, a world, as we might say, are necessarily slow. China far exceeds in population all christendom—nearly doubles Europe with its five "great powers" and little powers by the hundred—may lose by war, pestilence or famine, a number equal to all the inhabitants of our continent, and the gap hardly be perceived. Such vast masses of population *must* move slow, and can hardly be moved at all by the outside pressure, which bears no proportion to the volume of the body to be moved. We speak now, of course, of revolutions affecting the people—*their* form and pressure, and not the mere handful of men who may represent their government.

But beneath the surface there are vast surrings—upheavals of men by the millions and tens of millions—movements of the nature of which western speculators are as ignorant as the orientals are of western doings. China is in the midst of one of these movements, and her vast system is rent and torn as badly as Europe ever was. The rebels move from province to province, obscurely and mysteriously to us, yet traversing regions each of which contains more men and vaster cities than our whole Union. The old organization has become *effete*, faith and confidence and earnestness have gone from among men, and such a stirring seems necessary for the purification of the body politic. In the meantime, the position of things is certainly strange and perplexing enough.—With a vast revolution progressing within her own bosom, with the aggressive forces of Christendom thundering along her coasts, the immediate look-out for the Chinese rulers is not a cheering one. Their position is no bed of roses. How the whole affair will eventuate is more than any man can foresee, but one thing is certain—unless China is regenerated from within, she may be conquered but cannot be regenerated from without. Why the whole power of Britain for centuries, aided by proximity, internal treachery and large bodies of colonists, was unable to absorb the comparatively small population of Ireland, and after all, famine and emigration thinning the population and bringing it in contact with the United States, elevating labor by reducing the supply below the demand, has done more in a few years, that British power had done in as many centuries.

In India, too, some sort of movement seems to be abroad among the native troops, and the sentiment also appears to be diffused throughout all ranks of the native population. The ostensible ground or occasion for mutiny in the native regiments, is the character of the grease served out for use to make the cartridges slip down easily into the guns. It seems that the contractors had stipulated to supply grease from mutton, but had, in place of it, furnished an article made out of hog's lard and beef fat. The Mahommedan soldiers regard the hog as an unclean animal and of course its grease as a pollution, and its use a violation of their religion. The ox is a sacred animal among the Hindoos, and its employment sacrilege; so they both kicked up.

It is much questioned whether this is not merely the excuse, and that, a deeper and more extended movement is concealed. The disaffection, and the movements exhibiting it, are too general, and too long continued after the withdrawal of the cause assigned, to admit of the whole matter being attributed to that. The most serious uneasiness is felt among all connected with the Anglo-Indian government, and very active measures of repression have been resorted to. The rule that built up British dominion may be successful in counteracting any native movements for its overthrow. That rule has been to divide and so govern. The Mahommedan will be arrayed against the Hindoo and *vice versa*. The Bengalees against the Hill Tribes, and the Hill Tribes against the Bengalees. Still the affair shows that there is an under current—a native India—with a native Indian sentiment that may at any time become dangerous, especially should any serious misfortune overtake the power which holds all classes in subjection.

For good or evil, the so-called stationary mind of the east is in a state of feverish excitement without a parallel anywhere in the west. Causes beyond the control or knowledge of those ouside of the vast nationalities of the Orient, are rousing their millions to movements, the nature, extent and result of which, few can pretend to fathom. The east is no longer immobile,—if it ever has been—it is and has been simply immovable by any outside pressure.

State Matters.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—J. M. Newsom, Esq., formerly Editor of the Lincolnton *Republican*, has become joint Editor and Proprietor of the Salisbury *Banner*, in connection with Mr. Cannon.

The *Banner* speaks of the wheat crop between Salisbury and Shelby, the County seat of Cleveland County. It promises to be abundant. No rust or other blighting influence is now anticipated.

In a few weeks the Superintendents of the Western N. C. Railroad will commence laying the iron track from Salisbury west.

MURDERER ESCAPED.—The *Raleigh Standard* says that Dr. J. R. S. Chipman, convicted at the last term of Guilford Superior Court of the murder of Miss Pinnix, escaped from the jail at Greensboro' on Saturday night last. He was under sentence of death, but had taken an appeal to the Supreme Court. The Sheriff of Guilford offers a reward of $100 for him and the Governor of the State a reward of $300.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.—In order to carry the Fifth Congressional District of this State, that formerly represented by Mr. Kerr, and recently by Mr. Reade, the Democrats will have to overcome an adverse majority of 1070, that being the majority given for Mr. Fillmore in November last. S. E. Williams, Esq., Democrat, is fighting boldly and ably. Messrs. Gilmer and Waddell are also going it strong, being down on each other in particular, and Mr. Williams and the Democracy generally. There is little or no excitement.

Hon. Abraham Rencher is to be the new Governor of New Mexico. The appointment seems to give general satisfaction.

CRUSHED HIS SKULL.—On Saturday night last, two negroes, one a train hand on the W. & M. R. R., and the other belonging to Gen. Harllee, got into a quarrell at Mars Bluff, when the former struck the latter over the head with a fence rail, crushing the skull. But little hope is entertained of his recovery. This is not strictly a North Carolina item, but amounts to the same thing.

CROPS IN SAMPSON.—The Clinton *Independent* says that the present prospect of crops in Sampson is very good. It is believed that if no new contingency arises, there will be more corn made in Sampsonthis year than ever before. The *Independent* in another article mentions a circumstance going to show that the Sampson farmers deserve to have good crops. The principal farmers of the county who could have got easily $1 25 per bushel for corn from Speculators, have sold none over one dollar, at which rate they disposed of it to those actually in need of corn.

☞ The new portions of town are certainly, by their incorporation with the older portions, subjected to a largely increased rate of taxation. For that, it is to be presumed that they are to receive corresponding advantages—that in the way of thoroughfares, they are to have a fair showing with the rest of the town. Now, surely, if, after being taxed for town purposes, they must also make all their own improvements, we cannot see what good their being within town limits does them. If the people on Princess street are compelled to pay the whole cost of opening that *public* thoroughfare, we cannot see what benefit they derive from being in town. They could buy the property and make the road anywhere else just as well.

That those more immediately benefitted should pay a somewhat higher rate than others, we think fair enough, but that private parties, already paying taxes into a public treasury, and high taxes at that, should also be forced to make public thoroughfares at their own exclusive expense, would not in our opinion be just.

☞ As the train which arrived here this morning was passing between Weldon and Goldsboro', during last night, a passenger named Wm. P. Bailey, missed his pocket book containing some fifty dollars, which he says was in his pocket when he happened to fall asleep, and was gone when he woke up. He sat next to the gangway or passage through the centre of the cars, the pocket in which the book was being next to said passage. It would appear that his suspicions fell upon a passenger named John O. Stubbs, who sat on the opposite side of the passage. Mr. Stubbs was arrested and brought this morning before W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Special Magistrate, but no evidence whatever appearing to connect him with any such thing, he was discharged. He was searched, and no money at all corresponding with that lost or taken was found.—*Daily Journal of the 30th ult.*

NO DUEL ON HAND.—The Fayetteville *Observer* of yesterday totally contradicts the reports emanating from the Richmond and Petersburg Papers, relating to an anticipated duel between the Editor of the Raleigh Register and one of the Editors of the Observer. *Somebody* has imposed upon the editors and authorities of Petersburg, as the Mayor of that city actually telegraphed to Baltimore, Washington and elsewhere.

The whole story was without foundation. *Ib.*

☞ Adam Good has a bell foundry at Buffalo.—The pious are scandalized by slowly reading on his sign—A dam Good Bell Foundry.

A. Dudley Mann's Steamship Project.

There are in the world, certain classes of men who would like to be thought far-reaching, when, in fact, they are simply speculative. To these classes belongs A. Dudley Mann—a man who is making a big fuss in favor of the establishment of what he calls the Chesapeake Bay and Milford Haven Steam Ferry Project. His idea is to get the whole people of the Southern States to join in a company to make up sufficient funds for the construction of certain steamships on the scale of the Great Eastern, the Mammoth vessel now building at Blackwall on the Thames. These ships are to run between Norfolk and Milford Haven, in Wales.

First, then, the idea of getting the business men and the capital of the South committed to a totally untried experiment like that of twenty thousand ton steamers is purely chimerical. For our own part, we do not think that such steamers will ever be paying stock. Time will show. Secondly, the idea of running such vessels between any port on the Chesapeake and Milford Haven is even more chimeral.—The mammoths *may* succeed—experiment may result in their favour; of that we cannot yet judge, but of Norfolk and Milford Haven we can judge.

Milford Haven is a noble bay, perhaps the finest in England. It has always been a noble bay and was known as such centuries ago. The town is a small place of some 2,377 people, a place of no trade, no manufactures, no anything. Its fine bay was known to Shakespeare; its nothingness as a town may be known to any one who looks at a gazetteer.

The South exports mainly cotton, rice, tobacco and naval stores. Does any one dream that the cotton of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, or any other State will be carried away hundreds of miles to Norfolk, simply to have the honor and glory of going over in one of Mr. Mann's big steamships. The Chesapeake lies too far north for the direct cotton trade. Rice, grown chiefly in South Carolina, will neither be railroaded nor shipped to Norfolk, to be taken thence to Milford Haven, which is nowhere. Naval Stores will not bear steamship rates of freight.

Tobacco and some flour these vessels would get, if they ran to any point worth calling a point. But Milford Haven is, of all places, the last. It is the place of all others, the most remote from the great centres of commerce, manufactures or consumption. Would any one dream of landing raw materials on the extreme south west of the island, when the factories were all away at the North. The freight from Milford Haven to Lancashire would far exceed the whole ocean charge. Again, who would dream of sending goods from Manchester, or any other of the great depots of the North of England, away down to the end of Wales at a vast cost, merely to take Mr. Mann's line of Steamers.

Here is a project to be sure. Founded first upon an untried experiment of big ships:—Second, upon running from a port on this side which has little or no trade or railroad connection, which cannot secure the great staples of the South and certainly cannot secure those of the North:—Third, upon running to a town of about the size and not half the trade of Washington, Beaufort County, North Carolina, a town which is not and cannot be the outlet for any trade, which is removed just as far as it can be from all the people in England with whom we expect to do business—from whom we mean to buy, or to whom we might reasonably hope to sell. It is one of the fancies surely; and yet we find conventions held, and the columns of the Virginia papers filled with gammon, which the editors half pretend to believe. But the whole set are not so foolish as you might think. We hear of nobody putting their money up—not even A. Dudley Mann, and as for his precious gas, that don't amount to much.—But the comet has been derelict and something must be put into the papers.

Fourth of July.

We publish to-day the programme for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence. We trust that the turn-out will be more general than it has been for some year or two past. It cannot be that our people have lost their interest in the day, yet such might be the conclusion drawn from the thinness of the ranks in the processions usually formed. It is true that on the 4th, one of the few holidays universally observed, our people feel more disposed to seek for relaxation and amusement, than to participate in any more formal celebration of the day. But a glance over the arrangements, will show that attendance upon and participation in the one, will not necessarily preclude the enjoyment of the other. Our various organized bodies, civil and military, can give *eclat* to the affair, if they only will.—*Daily Journal of 1st inst.*

WILMINGTON EXPORTS.—We publish to-day our table of exports for the last three months, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.—It will be seen that there is considerable increase in spirits turpentine, rosin, lumber, staves, pea-nuts and rice, and a slight falling off in crude turpentine, tar, pitch, shingles, flour, cotton and wheat. Upon the whole, the aggregate exports will be found to exceed those of the corresponding quarter of 1856. In the matter of breadstuffs little export could be looked for, considering the bareness of the country, and the fact that corn has been traveling inland from the sea-board. We notice an increase of about five hundred bundles of paper, mostly we suppose, from our friend Murphy of Fayetteville, or Rockfish, in the neighborhood of Fayetteville. *Ib.*

THE CONCERT OF THE WILMINGTON INSTITUTE.—We calculated on receiving from a musical friend, an account of the performances at the Concert on Monday night. On making enquiry, we found him too much occupied, and could only obtain the assurance that we might say any thing we chose in the way of praise, without fear of exceeding the truth. We do not know what to say beyond stating this fact, corroborated by the judgment of others. We did not enjoy the pleasure of being present, and, of course, could not particularize even if we desired to do so.

☞ The Spanish Squadron at Havanna has brought over some two thousand additional troops intended for the invasion of Mexico. When Spain does much in that way, we will hear of it. We don't think it will be soon. If the Mexicans are worth the powder and shot requisite to shoot them, their national energy will be aroused by the notion of Santa Anna combining with the Spaniards; and they will resist to the death, the attempt to foist him upon them.

☞ The harbors of the world are, very many of them, shallow, and the big ships of war that are now the rage, cannot enter all, even of the leading ones. The Minnesota that carries out thee American Minister to China cannot get within eighty miles of any of the Chinese Ports. The monster ship Mania will pass over, and people wonder at the delusion.

☞ We have received Russell's Magazine for July. A very capital number, far superior to Harper's pictures from school books, or other things published in other forms by that most wooden-nutmegish of houses.

☞ The Boston Post is enlarged and improved typographically. It could hardly be bettered editorially. *That* would be to gild refined gold.

☞ Two men named Drayton and Sears tried slave abduction on a large scale in 1848, by getting some seventy on board the Schooner Pearl at Washington City, and making for the North. A Steamer was chartered, and the Pearl overhauled and taken just as she had cleared the mouth of the Potomac. Drayton and Searce were tried, convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, but pardoned out in 1852, by Mr. Fillmore. Since then Drayton has wandered about through the anti-Slavery States selling his personal narrative and other anti-Slavery works. On Thursday last, he committed suicide at New Bedford, Massachusetts. We don't know what has become of Sears. We presume he, too, availed himself of the liberty given him by Mr. Fillmore to wander about preaching lawlessness.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The day will be opened by the ringing of Bells and display of Flags from all public places and shipping.

13 Guns at Sunrise,
31 " " 12 M.
1 " " Sunset.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., a procession will be formed, the right resting on Second street, in Market, and proceed down Market to Front, up Front to Princess, thence up Princess to the Court House, where the National Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. JULIUS W. WRIGHT, and the Mecklenburg Declaration by Mr. DUBRUTZ CUTLAR, and an Oration by ALFRED M. WADDELL, Esq.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Music.
Wilmington Light Infantry,
Pioneer Cadets,
Rifle Cadets,
Officers of the Militia,
Field Officers of the 30th Regiment,
Staff Officers 3d Brigade,
Major General and Staff of the 6th Division,
Howard Fire Company,
Hook and Ladder Company,
Officers and Members of the Fire Department,
Members of the Thalian Association.
Committee of Arrangements,
Orator and Readers.
Rev. Clergy,
Soldiers of the Revolution,
" " 1812,
" " Mexican War,
Civil Officers of the Town,
His Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of the Town,
Commissioners of Navigation,
Officers of the General Govertment,
Foreign Consuls,
Masters of Vessels and Seamen,
Teachers of Schools,
Citizens and Strangers.

Order of Arrangments at the Court House.

Prayer by the Rev. M. B. GRIER.
Ode.
Declaration of Independence, JULIUS W. WRIGHT.
Ode.
Mecklenburg Declaration, by DUBRUTZ CUTLAR.
Oration, by ALFRED M. WADDELL.
Ode.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. GRIER.
Doxology.
Benediction.

W. C. HOWARD, C. M.

P. M. WALKER, Esq., } Ass't Marshals.
J. G. SWANN, " }

GRAND CAVALRY REVIEW IN PARIS.—The review of cavalry on Tuesday in honor of the King of Bavaria, came off on the new race course in the Bois de Boulogne. Among the spectators was an extraordinary large number of English. The cavalry consisted of two regiments of carabineers, two of cuirassiers, two of hassars, also of the dragoons of the Empress, the lancers of the guard, and six batteries of horse artillery. At 6 the Emperor and King of Bavaria arrived on the ground from St. Cloud. The Empress followed the Imperial *cortege* in an open carriage drawn by four horses. The appearance the troops presented was magnificent in the extreme, and as their majesties swept along the front they presented arms, and shouted with enthusiasm, "*Vive l' Empereur*," while the bands played national airs. The King of Bavaria saluted the flag of every regiment. The Emperor, the King, and the Empress having concluded their inspection, took up a station near the cemetery.

The cavalry then fell back, and the artillery proceeded to execute sundry manœuvres. This done, the first line of cavalry made a charge, and the second one afterwards did the same; the regiments of lancers also charged separately. Then the troops were massed according to their different arms, and all *en masse* came tearing along the plain, stopping only a few yards from the King and the Emperor, who had removed for convenience to the centre of the ground. When the troops stopped they raised the cry of "*Vive Empereur*." The precision with which these movements were executed were admirable, and the King of Bavaria, if we may judge from his gestures, was both astonished and delighted with them. To the civilian spectator the sight was full of emotion; while the varied uniform and the many colored plumes, and the gleaming of words and cuirass and helmet, enchanted the eye, the assemblage of such a multitude of men and horses filled the mind with a sort of terror at the tremendous force they represented; the extraordinary care and exactitude with which such masses were moved, like men on a chess board, was, too, a subject of profound astonishment.

Cor. of London Globe.

THE BRITISH MINISTER A SABBATH-KEEPER.—The Christian public will be gratified to learn that the British Minister at Washington, Lord Napier, sets a good example as to keeping the Sabbath—steadfastly refusing to receive visitors on that day. We understand that a Commodore in our Navy not long since called at Lord Napier's residence on the Sabbath.—The servant, who came to the door, informed him that his lordship did not receive visitors on Sunday. "But I am Commodore ——," replied the vistor. "It makes no difference, sir," said the servant, "he will not receive you." "But go and tell him Commodore —— has called." "I'll do so, sir, if you insist upon it; but I know he'll not receive you, for it is not his custom to receive visitors on Sunday."—The finale was, that the Commodore had to depart without seeing the Minister.—*Presbyterian.*

THE WHEAT CROP IN ARKANSAS.—The Batesville Independent Balance says: "Every day brings us the most cheering intelligence relative to the wheat crop of this section. We have conversed with a great many of the most substantial farmers of this county, and they say, universally, that they have never seen such a prospect for a good wheat crop since they have been in the State. We have seen some persons who have been travelling quite extensively through the Northern portion of the State, and from every quarter the account is the same. Not more than ten days of good weather are wanted to ripen the wheat entirely, and then we shall see such a harvest as never was gathered in the State. More wheat has been planted here than ever before, and the income of this crop will give an impetus to the already growing enterprise of the farming class of our population which will bring us, in a few short years, to an enviable position among the States of the Union.

The following which is said to be recorded in an Irish graveyard, is excellent in its kind:

"Here lies the body of John Mound,
Lost at sea and never found."

The following is better in its kind, however, as a specimen of sharp shooting between a coquette and her lover:

You men are *angels* when you woo the maid,
But *devils* when the marriage vow is said.

The lover, not to be outdone, replies as follows:

The change, dear girl, is easily forgiven—
We find ourselves in *hell* instead of *heaven*.

GOOD FOR "EGYPT."—Offers are on the market from Southern Illinois for the delivery of new wheat next week. The harvest commenced in some counties in that portion of the State as early as the 15th inst.—We have heard of no transactions in the new crop in this market by which to determine prices, but there is no doubt but that the earliest lots that arrive will command a round figure.—*Chicago Free Press, June 25th.*

The *Daily Sun* tells us that during a recent thunder storm at night, "the watches of a husband and wife, stopped and at the same instant of time, immediately after one of the heaviest report of Heaven's artillery." The loving couple then, it is natural to suppose, enjoyed together the remaining "silent watches of the night."

Two Weeks Later from California.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer Illinois has arrived from Aspinwall with the California mails of the 5th inst., and about two million dollars in specie. She brings nearly 800 passengers.

The bark J. R. Mera arrived at Panama on the 19th inst. with 300 of Walker's men on board. They were sent to Aspinwall and put on board the U. S. frigate Roanoke.

The Illinois brings an account of a great fire at Port-au-Prince, where one hundred houses were destroyed.

Judge Brubes comes passenger on board the Illinois.

The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga arrived at Aspinwall on the 15th. On the 16th the sloop-of-war Cyane, from San Juan del Norte, with 142 of Walker's men, arrived. The steamer Wabash sailed from Aspinwall on the 17th inst. with 142 of Walker's men. Three hundred more of Walker's men were on board the Roanoke when the Illinois sailed.

Advices from Aspinwall state that a proposition had been presented to the New Granadian Congress giving the President power to settle the difficulty between the United States and New Granada. It had not been acted on at the last accounts.

The news from the South Pacific is unimportant.—Peru is quiet. The insurgent General Vivanco is still at Arequipa. He still held possession of the steamers Aparinac and Peytona, but remained inactive and the government of Castilla was considered as finally re-established.

The English and French protectorate over the Chinca Islands is confirmed.

A French steamer had left Calao for the islands with the French minister to put the protectorate in force. It is said that the United States minister had protested against the proceeding.

The United States ship St. Mary's sailed from Panama on the 13th for the newly discovered guano islands and San Francisco. The John Adams sailed on the 16th for Central America.

The latest advices from Costa Rica are to the 16th. Gen. Canas still held Rivas, and the river San Juan was in possession of the Costa Ricans, to whom the import duties were paid.

More reliable intelligence from the Sonora expeditionists has been received. The main facts of the total annihilation of Col. Crabbe's party are fully confirmed.

The trial of Edward McGowan, on the charge of being accessory to the murder of James King, at San Francisco, had been brought to a termination, and he was found guilty.

A democratic state convention was to be held at San Francisco on the 16th of July. The most prominent gubernatorial aspirant, ex-Senator John B. Weller, encounters opposition from the Broderick clique, who will use every exertion to ensure the nomination of their candidate.

Great indignation is felt throughout the State against the Mormons at Salt Lake since the developments made by Judge Drummond concerning them.

The shipments of gold to the Atlantic ports, so far from falling off, were increased.

The agricultural interests of the State had been greatly benefitted by the late spring rains, and a fair crop is anticipated.

A rumor prevailed in San Francisco that Colonel Hamogthy, the melter and refiner of the U. S. Branch Mint, is a defaulter to a large amount, variously estimated at from $100,000 to $500,000. Col. H. had made over all his property to the government against any deficiency chargeable against him.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER NIAGARA.

Three Days later from Europe.

HALIFAX, June 29th.—The steamer Niagara, from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th instant, arrived here this evening.

ENGLAND.—A spirited discussion had occurred in the House of Commons in regard to the destruction of Greytown by an American war vessel.

Lord Hamilton inquired if the government had demanded reparation for the British property destroyed.

Lord Palmerston replied it had not, the law officers of the crown having given the opinion that the demand could not be sustained.

A discussion ensued in which D'Israeli, Roebuck and others denounced the outrage and insisted that the honor of the British flag ought to have been maintained.

Lord John Russell and others defended the government, and then the subject was dropped.

The British cruizers sent to the coast of Cuba are to be increased.

The continental news is unimportant. The French election excitement is increasing.

Arrival—New Grenadian Difficulty—Utah—Overland Mail Routes—Rioters Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, June 30—Jno. Ross, head chief of the Cherokee nation, with his family, arrived here to day, and are at Brown's Hotel.

The Herald's correspondent from here says, the difficulties between New Granada and the United States has been settled, upon a basis satisfactory to our government.

On the arrival of the troops in Utah, that territory will become a new and separate military department under Gen. Harney.

The Overland California mail was awarded to-day, to four Express companies represented by Butterfield and associates, of New York. The route is as before stated from Memphis with a slight deviation from Little Rock, (Ark.,) to St Louis. The service is to be semi-weekly for an annual sum $585,000. This is the lowest bid, and the contractors are to perform extra mail service.

Three of the rioters, in the late election here, were to day convicted and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, and fined $20 each and cost. Two forfeited their bail. The Judge intimated in his addresses to the prisoners, that he should deal severely with all those convicted.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The steamer Quaker City, from Havana, with dates to the 25th, has arrived.—The Spanish fleet had arrived, consisting of two steam frigates and five sailing vessels. Santa Anna had not arrived.

The markets were unchanged.

Santa Anna's banker had engaged quarters for the ex dicator at Havana. A Dutch brig had landed one hundred and ninety-two coolies from Macao, after losing forty-nine by death on the passage. Orders had been received from Texas for coolies, and a supply would be soon forwarded.

Burning of the Montreal.

BOSTON, June 29th.—Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, a distinguished citizen of Spain, is among the killed by the burning of the steamer Montreal.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MONTREAL, June 29.—Some sixty or seventy survivers of the recent steamboat disaster have reached this city. Sixteen ladies have also been brought here, and 157 to Quebec. The coroner's jury will investigate the matter to-morrow. The emigrants are under the charge of the St. Andrew's Society.

Arrival of the Wabash.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The U. S. frigate Wabash, Commodore Paulding, ten days from Aspinwall, has arrived, bringing 121 of Walker's men and officers, 13 women and 5 children. Col. P. R. Thompson died on Wednesday, and was buried at sea. Seventy of the men are sick and wounded.

Arrival of the Isabel.

CHARLESTON, June 29th.—The steamer Isabel arrived from Havana yesterday. Her news is unimportant. The steamer Empire City arrived at Key West on the 25th.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, June 30.—The Democratic State Convention, which met here to-day, nominated unanimously H. Smith, of Warren, for Governor. Resolutions were then adopted extolling the democratic party, sustaining its course in regard to Kansas, expressing submission to the Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case, complimentary to President Buchanan, opposing the liquor law and favoring annexation when legally carried out.

Another Riot in New York.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The mob has attacked the Quarantine buildings at Seguin's Point, and it is reported that several of the police are killed. The buildings were fired. Five companies of the military have been ordered out.

It is told that when Minister Miles prayed for rain he left nothing uncertain. He said, "O Lord thou knowest we do not want Thee to send us a rain which shall pour down in fury and swell our streams, and sweep away our hay cocks, and fences, and bridges; but Lord we want it to come drizzle drozzle—drozzle for about a week—Amen.

☞ The Peach crop of Delaware promises to be good. Can't help it.

Foreign Commerce of Brazil.—Hint to the Cotton Manufacturers of the United States.

From a parliamentary document recently published we derive the following statistics relative to the trade between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Brazil: In 1350 the principal imports into Great Britain from Brazil were cocoa, 1,204,572 pounds; in 1852, 2,244,713 pounds; in 1855, 656,273 pounds. Coffee in 1850, 1,782,825 pounds; 1851, 7,888,638 pounds; 1852, 3,053,202 pounds; 1853, 5,923,879 pounds; 1854, 10,426,000 pounds; 1855, 12,543,243 pounds. Raw cotton, 1850, 30,300,033 pounds; in 1852, 26,506,144 pounds; in 1855, 24,577,952 pounds.

During a period of sixteen years we find, on referring to the State Department Report on Foreign Commercial Relations, that the highest quantity of raw cotton imported into Great Britain from Brazil was a little over 30,000,000 pounds, in 1849, and the lowest over 14,000,000 pounds in 1846. The following table will show the precise extent of this trade from 1840 to 1855:

Table showing the quantity of Raw Cotton imported into Great Britain from Brazil from 1840 to 1855, both years inclusive.

Years.	Pounds.
1840	14,779,171
1841	16,671,348
1842	15,222,828
1843	18,675,123
1844	21,084,741
1845	20,157,633
1846	14,746,321
1847	19,966,922
1848	19,971,378
1849	30,738,133
1850	30,299,982
1851	19,339,104
1852	26,506,144
1853	24,190,628
1854	19,703,600
1855	24,577,952

The average annual crop of Brazil seldom exceeds 30,000,000 pounds, the large bulk of which is sent to England. In reference to the cultivation of this article in Brazil, the State Department Report, already referred to, says: "As regards the cultivation of cotton, it is well known that several insuperable drawbacks to its extension exist in Brazil. Among these may be named the ravages of insects, the peculiarities of the climate, and the expense and difficulties attendant upon its transportation from the interior to the coast. Many years ago it was ascertained in Brazil that the cotton plant will not flourish near to the sea, and the plantations have, in consequence, receded further inland, as well to avoid this difficulty as to seek new and fresher lands."

The principal exports from Great Britain to Brazil are cotton manufactures. In 1850 these amounted in value to $12,724,185; in 1853 to $15,932,085; and in 1855 to $16 563,640.

The preceding statistics show a gradual decline in the quantities of raw cotton imported into Great Britain from Brazil, amounting in 1855, compared with 1850, to upwards of 6,000 000 pounds, or 20 per cent. on the total quantity. The exports from Great Britain to Brazil consist chiefly of cotton goods, in which the American manufacturer has, within the past few years, proved quite a formidable competitor; so much so that the only obstacle in the way of complete success is the advantage which the looms of Manchester have over those of the United States in the manufacture of cheap cottons. We are the largest purchaser in the world of Brazilian produce, and there is no good reason why we should not also be the largest seller in the markets of that empire.

MR. BUCHANAN—KANSAS—THE NEWS.—We do not deem it necessary, says the Mobile Register, to enter into a defence of the President, or to dispute with his accusers. We repeat that all the rumors which have been multiplied and circulated through the letters of irresponsible Washington scribblers are worthless as evidence to us. The "views" of which Gov. Walker speaks as "known" and "approved" by the President have reference to the legality of the acts of the Kansas Legislature, and the Constitutional Convention about to assemble there. As to the quotation from his instructions, it is too brief an extract to justify any general inference separated from the context. Taken literally the full import of it is this: if the Convention should determine to submit this Constitution to a vote of ratification by the people, "they must be protected in their right of voting for or against that instrument." The inference is perfectly fair that the other alternative was also presented in their actions, and the course to be pursued, prescribed, in case the Convention did not submit the Constitution to an after vote; but it did not suit Gov. Walker's purpose to quote that; he was advocating the no submission, and lawyer-like, read only the authorities on his side of the question. The News need not be alarmed, we shall not shrink from our duty to the South, when satisfied that her rights have been infringed or threatened, let the trespass or menace come from what quarter it may. But we will not consent to be catechised or instructed by the organ of a party which surrendered Kansas to our enemies without a struggle, and *declare that slave holders had no right to be there.* All that we have there we owe to the Democratic party, and Know-Nothing papers, as a matter of decency, if not delicacy, should be silent. They advocate the cause of Free-Soilism by acknowledging its claim without submitting the question to a vote at all.

American Cousins of the Empress Eugenie.

A correspondent of the New York *Mirror*, states that two young gentlemen, brothers, have arrived in Paris from the interior of the State of New York, to make known to the Empress Eugenie that they are her relations. We know that the Emperor had kinsmen and cousins in the United States, both Murats and Bonapartes, and they are all taken care of who have claimed to share his favor; but that the Empress had any American relations, took all by surprise. Her mother, though a Duchess, was the daughter of the British Consul either at Carthagena or Barcelona, who was a Scotchman of the name of Kirkpatrick, himself connected by marriage with a Spanish lady. His brother went to America many years ago, and settled in Wasington County, N. Y. He had a son, Wm. Kirkpatrick, who held the appointment of Superintendent of the Onondago Salt Works for many years. At a late period in his life, he married a Miss Dunscome, of Syracue or Salina, and this lady bore him two children, twin brothers, who survive him. These young men, on the accession of the Empress, began to trace back their own pedigree, and ascertaining they were cousins of her Majesty, have gone over to make her acquaintance, but with what success has not yet leaked out.

WHOLESOME SATIRE.—Should the country ever come to an untoward end, (says the Boston Courier) it will not be for want of benefit of clergy, foreign and domestic. No observer can help being struck with the fact that there is a prodigious amount of secular ability in the pulpit, languishing and pining upon such trivial themes as righteousness and judgment to come, and panting to disport itself in the more congenial spheres of politics and government. We have clergymen by the hundred who understand the Constitution of the United States better than the Judges of the Supreme Court, and who, had they been called upon to administer the government during the last ten years, would have secured two advantages which no secular ability and experience have been able to combine, by giving to the anti-slavery sentiment of the North its utmost demands, and yet binding more closely together the bands of the Union. The government which a man carries on in his study is as easily managed as bachelors' wives or spinsters' children. "Immediate revelation," says Locke, "is a much easier way for men to establish their opinions and regulate their conduct, than the tedious and not always successful labor of strict reasoning." It is possible that were these clerical dogmatists actually set to work to construe laws and govern men, they might meet with some of the difficulties which have perplexed such inferior faculties as those of Webster and Clay; but it is evident from the confidence of their tone that no such apprehensions are entertained by themselves.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—The New Orleans Crescent says it cost the Government of the United States two millions of dollars for printing during the last Congress! That is about two-thirds of what it cost to govern the country in the beginning. The newspapers outside of Washington, which make administrations, get little or none of this. The investigation of the bribery and corruption case, during the last Congress, pretty thoroughly exposed the system by which "fat jobs" are generally obtained.

NEW FLOUR.—The first Flour from the new crop of wheat, received here, was brought in on Thursday last, from the crop of Parsons Harris, Esq., of Montgomery county.—*Fay. Obs. 25th inst.*

THE NEW EUROPEAN SLAVE TRADE.

Concurrent advices from London, Paris and Madrid, all indicate that the Cabinets of Western Europe have abandoned the policy in relation to the African slave trade which England initiated at the Congress of Vienna, and which for more than half a century has been the theme and aim of self-styled philanthropists every where.

The Leon Espanol—the organ of Marshal Narvaez—announces that Cuba, "through an adequate supply of labor in the future, will realise from the evils inflicted upon her agriculture by the [slave trade] treaties of 1817 and 1835." The London Times tells us that "not only the British colonies, but even those American States which have, to their credit, abolished slavery altogether, will find it advantageous to being over African," under some system of apprenticeship or contract. And the Assemblee Nationale, of Paris, gravely states that the French Secretary of the Navy has contracted with Messrs. Regis, of Marseilles, to "send sixteen hundred Africans to Martinique and Guadaloupe this year;" and they may hereafter be obliged to send twenty thousand.

This is the retractive effect of fifty years pursuit of abolitionism. Hayti, Jamaica and the French West Indies, subjected to the erroneous social and economical theories of a school of mistaken humanitarians, have exhibited a continuous industrial decay, while the world, in its progress, was demanding from them an increase of industrial energy. As it is now the fashion to phrase it in commercial circles, consumption has overtaken production, and Europe must have more cotton, sugar, coffee, rice and other articles of almost the first necessity to European life. The argument that is now adduced to sustain this abandonment of errors that have been so long maintained, is forcibly put by the London Times. In substance it is this—While we have been demanding from the tropical communities an increase of their staple of production, we have been striking at the root of that production by depriving them of their supply of labor from Africa; we have sought to destroy slave labor without finding a substitute; this was an omission in our policy which has nearly proved fatal, and we must now destroy slavery in America by supplying it with free negroes, under contract, or as apprentices.

This abandonment of error is a homage to the truth, but it is not an acceptance of the truth. The world requires an increased supply of the products of the tropics. But how is this to be procured? The white man will not go there in large numbers to found prosperous communities based upon his own labor. Not only are the climate influences destructive of his energies there, but deadly fevers await him. Besides, under the stimulus of tropical rains and a tropical sun, the power of the forest growth is developed with a rapidity and luxuriance that can be overcome only by the action of men in masses, combined with capital and directed by the highest human intelligence.—These are conditions to which the white man will not willingly submit, for they are the conditions that constitute African slavery. Born in a climate favorable to the exercise of his physical powers, he is crowned with an intellect capable, as yet, of unlimited individual developement, and he consequently seeks those regions that offer the best theatre for his individual advancement. Yet civilization requires that the fertile soil of the tropics must be cultivated; and if the white man will not or cannot do it, others must.

It was this necessity that first gave rise to African slavery, which the humanitarians of Europe have so long been endeavoring to destroy. Having partially effected their object, they now find that its attainment reacts upon themselves by depriving them of the "articles of almost first necessity to European life." Therefore do they seek to re-establish it in a new form: and we find the cabinets of Madrid, Paris and London apparently agreed upon a course of action. The importation of African apprentices, or negroes contracted to labor in the colonies for a term of years, is this new form, and we have not the slightest hesitation in pronouncing it a worse system of slavery than that of holding a negro for life to involuntary servitude. It is wanting in every incentive to care for the health and comfort of the negro and his offspring that exists in the life interest of the master in the slave. By destroying the claim which the slave has in his declining years upon his master for support, it gives a stimulus to the selfish desire to get all out of the laborer that is possible during his term of service, regardless of the effect of overwork and bad food upon his remaining years of life. It is in fact giving a premium to the using up of negroes.

What chance a negro apprentice has for freedom under such conditions as these, we leave others to determine. We fancy, however, that we see the King of Dahomey coming down to the coast of Guinea with a herd of free African apprentices; the contractors there, who have superseded the old slave traders, inquiring minutely into the free agency of each contracted laborer, and extending the written agreement; the commodious ships bringing them over "not more than four to the ton;" the humane patron working them fifteen hours a day; and the jolly laborer, after ten years of such service, prepared and elevated to become a freeman and a useful member of society. This is the scheme that is to destroy the slave trade, and give to Europe an abundant supply of cotton, sugar, coffee, rice, and other "articles" of almost the first necessity to European life. Truly, the ways of humanitarianism are wonderful.

[*N. Y. Herald.*

Royal Anecdote.

As Joseph II., Emperor of Austria, was driving his one-horse cabriolet, dressed in the garb of a private citizen, he was accosted by a soldier, who, mistaking him for a man of the middle class, requested a seat in the vehicle.

"Willingly," replied the Emperor; "jump in, comrade, for I'm in a hurry."

The soldier was soon seated alongside of the Emperor, and became very loquacious.

"Come comrade," said he, slapping the Emperor familiarly on the back, "are you good at guessing?"

"Perhaps I am," said Joseph, "try me."

"Well, then, my boy, conjure up your wits, and tell me what I had for breakfast!"

"Sour-krout!"

"Come, none of that, comrade, try it again."

"Perhaps a Westphalia ham," replied the Emperor, willing to humor his companion.

"Better than that," exclaimed the soldier.

"Sausages from Bologna, and Hockheimer from the Rhine."

"Better than that—d'ye give it up?"

"I do."

"Open your eyes and ears, then," said the soldier, bluntly. "I had a pheasant, by Jove, shot in the Emperor Joe's park, ha, ha!"

When the exultation of the soldier, had subsided, Joseph said quietly:

"I want to try your skill in guessing, comrade.—See if you can name the rank I hold."

"You'r a—no—hang it! you're not smart enough for a cornet."

"Better than that," said the Emperor.

"A lieutenant?"

"Better than that."

"A captain?"

"Better than that."

"A major?"

"Better than that."

"A general?"

"Better than that."

The soldier was now fearfully agitated; he had doffed his hat, and sat bare-headed; he could scarcely articulate.

"Pardon me, your excellency, you are field marshal?"

"Better than that," replied Joseph.

"Lord help me," cried the soldier, "you're the Emperor?"

He threw himself out of the cabriolet, and knelt for pardon in the mud. The circumstances were not forgotten by either; the Emperor often laughed over it, and the soldier received a mark of favor which he could not forget.

DEATH OF A LARGE MAN.—The Jackson (Tennessee) Whig of the 19th ult. chronicles the death, in Henderson county, in that State, of Mr. Miles Darden. The Whig says the decease was, beyond all question, the largest man in the world. His height was seven feet six inches—two inches higher than Porter, the celebrated Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction over one thousand pounds! It required seventeen men to put him in his coffin. Over one hundred feet of lumber was requisite for his coffin. He measured around the waist six feet and nine inches.

NATURALIZATION.—An Irishman who had been reduced to a mere shadow by severe illness was asked by his physician what he thought of a future state, "Ah! docthor," was the answer, "it makes no difference; yez ain't left enough of me for the divil to naturalize, no how!"

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN CIRCASSIA.—The Russians are sending all their available force and many of their best officers to the Caucassus, where some new tactics are to be employed in the subjugation of the mountaineers. The Circassians, however, are none the less active, and, under the guidance of their new leader, the Hungarian refugee, are preparing a warm reception for the hosts of the Muscovite.—Every province must furnish one man for each family or house. The enrolment proceeds briskly, and at last accounts between forty and fifty thousand men were under arms. Provisions and draft-horses and oxen are also cheerfully supplied by the various provinces and the province of Karabatir has furnished in addition two cavalry regiments, composed of the sons of the best families, ready mounted and equipped. In all the engagements which have recently occurred, the Russians have been defeated, and have been obliged to sue for an armistic, in order to bury their dead.

A NOVEL HIDING PLACE.—The Gloucester, Massachusetts, Telegraph, is reponsible for the following:

"One day last week one of our officers had charge of a fellow whom he was taking to the Ipswich County House. On arriving at the depot, however, he made his escape. In vain the officer looked for his prisoner, but he was *non est inventus*. The officer gave up the search in despair and departed, whereupon the fellow disclosed himself to some bystanders, by crawling from under the capacious skirts of a lady who had been standing at the corner of the depot. The *hoops* saved him."

Appeal of an Arctic Explorer,

WM. C. GODFREY,

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I am the man whom Dr. Kane, in his published volume, has stigmatized as a mutineer and deserter, and whose moral character he has blackened with many reproachful epithets and insinuations, without giving the least proof that I ever committed any offence against the laws of my country, or even was guilty of one dishonorable action. These unfounded and libelous charges against an unoffending citizen of the United States have been circulated all over the civilized world; and, (strange to say,) the only man who has raised a voice in my defence is an Englishman, the editor of the *North British Review*, who has shown, by Dr Kane's *own* statements, that he has done me grevious and undeserved wrong. I have prepared a faithful account of my adventures in the Polar Regions, showing to what injurious treatment I was subjected while on board the exploring brig Advance. In this forthcoming volume, I have related facts which I defy Dr. Kane's friends and flatterers to disprove. I have shown that I placed my life in the greatest peril by travelling on foot, 95 miles, in the darkest and coldest part of the Arctic winter, to procure food for my dying companions. I have shown that I saved Dr. Kane's life at the risk of my own, and that he afterwards attempted to shoot me, without any just cause or provocation. The book containing an account of my toils, hardships, sufferings, and wrongs in the Arctic regions, will be published, within a few days, by Mr. J. T. Lloyd, of Philadelphia.—Such has been the influence of the stigma cast upon my character by Dr. Kane's publications, that I have found it almost impossible to obtain employment in the United States; the reader, therefore, will not be surprised when I say that I have been compelled to *drive an omnibus in Philadelphia*, the past year, for a living.

This Vindication would have appeared sooner, but I was unable to meet the expense of publication, until Mr. Lloyd agreed to publish my book at his own risk. This gentleman has *enabled* a poor and unfortunate man to bring his cause before the American public, from whom he asks no more than a fair and impartial hearing, and a just decision, according to the true and obvious merits of the case.

WM. C. GODFREY.

Philadelphia, June 1st, 1857.

N. B.—Editors sympathizing with a persecuted man would oblige me by clipping this.

June 26th, 1857 249-1t—44-1t*

☞ We have been selling Boerhave's Holland Bitters for some months; and, although, when it was first introduced, we did not urge its sale, being unacquainted with the article; still we found the public determined to have it, and to meet the demand we have been obliged to purchase more of this article than we ever have of any other patent medicine whatever. Every day brings new testimonials of its efficacy in removing the various complaints for which it is recommended, and in offering it to our customers, we do so with more confidence in its virtues than is due to most preparations of the kind. GALE BROTHERS, Druggists.

184 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

See advertisement.

June 30—252c44.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

TRUSTING that I have hitherto discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Law to the satisfaction of all concerned, I announce myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the election to be held on the 6th day of August next. JAS. A. WRIGHT.

June 18th, 1857 242-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

THE subscriber respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election upon 6th day of August next, to the Office of Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County. Grateful for the confidence and support which his fellow-citizens have heretofore extended to him, he trusts that his efforts to merit that confidence will secure to him a renewal of their suffrages; and in the event of his re-election, he can only pledge a continuance of his honest effort to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of said office. SAMUEL R. BUNTING.

April 27th, 1857 196-te

Herald and Com. copy te.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 25—Brig B. K. Eaton, Gilkey, from Baltimore, to O. G. Parsley & Co.; with mdze. to T. C. Worth.

Brig Maria T. Wilder, Cunningham, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. Araminta, White, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro; with mdze.

26—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Brig June 26—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Palestine, Rollins, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

June 27—Steam tug Mariner, Davis, from Philadelphia, to S. H. Martin.

29—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

June 29—Schr. Argus Eye, Cramer, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to Lamont & Monk; with naval stores.

30—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

June 30—Schr. G. M. Smith, Smith, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Blooming Youth, Hindman, from Alexandria, V., to G W. Davis; with corn.

Schr. George Mangham, Scudder, from New York, to Wm. M. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B G. Worth.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

2—U. S. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. R. C. Stanard, Jr., Groves, for Charleston, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—It seldom occurs, that we notice, under any circumstances, patent medicines, restoratives, or any thing of the kind, for we have a prodijuce against most of them. But candor compels us to invite attention to the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in the last column at the Bottom of third page of this paper. We are too juvenile to require anything of the kind, but some instances of its use have come to knowledge which almost assures us that it is a sovereign remedy against the hair becoming prematurely gray. It is not a "Hair Dye;" but upon its application as directed, the effect is produced on the skin, which brings out the native colored hair, without stiffness, and gives it a glossy and natural appearance. We have seen persons who have used it, and they are much pleased with it. Examine the advertisement.—[Missouri Republican.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally.

June 30.—252-2weod—44-2t.

MARRIED

In this town, on the 23d inst., at Fifth Street Methodist E. Church, by Rev. J. W. Tucker, Mr. JOHN DYER to Miss LIZZIE GADSBY, all of this place.

In Magnolia, N. C., on the 18th inst., at the residence of J. B. B Monk, Esq., by the Rev. Robt. Tate, Dr. CHARLES H. HARRIS, of Alabama, to Miss MAGGIE A. MONK, of the former place.

DIED.

At 3½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st inst., GEORGE LEONCE JAMES, infant son of J. S. and Martha J. James, aged 1 year 10 months and 29 days.

DAVID E. BUNTING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.

July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

FOR PORTSMOUTH, BEAUFORT AND HYDE COUNTY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 20th, 1857.

THE favorite steamer POST BOY, Captain M. M. GRAY, having recently been thoroughly repaired, and furnished with special regard to the safety and comfort of passengers—

Leaves Washington Saturdays at 6 a. m. for Portsmouth and Beaufort.

" Beaufort, Mondays at 6 a. m., for Portsmouth and Washington.

" Washington, Tuesdays at 5 a. m., for Hyde county, returning same day.

" Washington, Wednesdays at 6 a. m., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.

" Beaufort, Thursdays at 6 a. m., for Portsmouth and Washington.

" Washington, Fridays at 5 a. m., for Hyde County, returning same day.

Fare, from Washington to Portsmouth,..... .....$2 50

" " Washington to Beaufort,..... 4 00

" " Portsmouth to Beaufort,..... 2 50

" " Hyde county to Portsmouth, via Washington, 2 50

" " Hyde County to Beaufort, via Washington, 4 00

USUAL FARE FROM WASHINGTON TO HYDE COUNTY.

Meals Extra.

☞ Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort free of extra charge.

G. H. BROWN, Agent.

July 3d, 1857 44-4t

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND, Raleigh, N. C.—Session of 1857-'58.

Board of Directors:

WILLIAM H. McKEE, M. D., President.

S. H. YOUNG, A. M LEWIS,

J. C. PALMER, Q. BUSBEE,

W. W. VASS, D. G FOWLE.

Officers of the Institution.

WM. D. COOKE, A. M., Principal.

JAS. A. WADDELL, M. D., Vice-Principal.

Teachers in the Deaf and Dumb Department:

GEORGE E. KETCHAM, CHARLES M. GROW.

Teachers in the Blind Department:

J. A. WADDELL, M. D., MRS. S. C. WADDELL, Miss M. E. COOKE.

MRS. L. E. GROW, *Matron*, MRS. S. LITTLE, *Housek'r*, S. LITTLE, *Steward*.

☞ The next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September. Any intelligent and healthy white resident of the State, between the ages of 8 and 20, whether Deaf and Dumb or Blind, may, if the means of education are wanting, be admitted to the school free of charge. The terms for others may be learned from the Principal.—Such pupils as are capable of decided improvement, are not only instructed in the ordinary branches of a common education, but receive such accomplishments as may best fit them for success in life. Music, drawing, needle-work, beadwork, and suitable handicraft arts will form a considerable part of the course through which they pass. Careful attention will be paid to their religious, moral, and physical improvement, and every effort will be made, not only to render them comfortable, but to promote their highest welfare.—Pupils should by all means enter early in September. For any information in regard to the Institution, address,

WM. D. COOK, Principal.

July 1st—44-4t Raleigh, N. C.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

WILL be paid for the apprehension and lodgement in the jail of this county, of my negro man BILL.—Said negro was purchased from Mr. Joseph Stringfield of Upper Black River District, and is well known in that neighborhood.

Fifty dollars will also be given for proof to convict any person of harboring said negro. T. H. WILLIAMS.

July 3d, 1857 44-4t

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER REGRETS THE NECESSITY of giving public notice, that all *old* accounts or notes, due him, not settled or satisfied, in all the present month of July, will be sent out for *Collection*.

July 1st, 1857. J. M. ROBINSON.

JULY 1ST.

HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.

ALL ACCOUNTS made previous to this date, are now due and made out for settlement, parties indebted will please take notice. CHAS. D. MYERS,

July 1st. 34 Market Street.

BY EXPRESS THIS MORNING, another case of our Black Cassimere Hats. The most popular style of the season, well ventilated, light, cool and neat, they combine all the requisites of a comfortable and handsome Summer, dress or business hat. A full supply of sizes now on hand, and such arrangements perfected, as will in future enable us to meet all calls for this "gem" hat.

CHAS. D. MYERS,

July 1st Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market St.

HACKERS! HACKERS!! A fine assortment of Robinson's last and *best* improved Hackers, just received and for sale by J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

July 1st.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT THE LAST TERM of the County Court of Brunswick, Co., qualified as Executor of the will of the late Miles Potter, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

F. W. POTTER, Executor.

June 29th, 1857. 251-6t—44-2t

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just opened at the store on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair Brand;
40 do do Hazart do;
5 do do Columbia do;
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
3 hhds. Porto Rica Sugar;
5 bbls Clarified do;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do Sealed Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peach Brandy
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs butter;
20 do Adamantine Candles;
10 do Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches
12 do Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Ploughs do do;
10 bbls. Soda Biscuit;
5 cases shoes—assorted qualities;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls No. 1 Mackerel; besides a good many other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash by G. PRIGGE,

Nov. 26th. 37 North Water st.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN

WHOSE sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die.—He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realising his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousand of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy.—Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explict directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address

Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

N. B.—Dr. H. James has neither office nor agent in New York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from NO PLACE but No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. Jersey.

June 12th, 1857 237-2m—42-2m

THE "ZEPHYR HAT," an entirely new style, just received by Express; also, Oberon, Relelvo, Congress, and other styles of light Straw and Felt Hats for Summer wear, at the Emporium, 34 Market Street.

July 1st CHAS. D. MYERS.

AUCTION SALES.

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

Valuable Negroes at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, 22d July next, I will sell at Exchange Corner, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

12 VALUABLE NEGROES,

by order of Benj. Hallett, Administrator.

June 25th, 1857 248-1t-42-td

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS,

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Drug gists generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857. 204-1y—36-1y

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES OF TOPSAIL ACADEMY have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that they have secured for the ensuing scholastic year, the services of Mr. W. J. McKERRALL, who has heretofore discharged the duties of Principal of this Institution with such marked fidelity and efficiency.

The routine of instruction is specially adapted to the preparation of youth for a University course, and for the practical business of life. To this end, instruction of the most thorough character is imparted in the Grammars of the English, Latin and Greek languages, whilst the historians and poets of the two latter, requisite for admission to College are carefully read and critically analyzed. Much attention is also bestowed on Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra, and other studies essential to a sound English Education.

The great object constantly kept in view, is to give thorough instruction in every branch of education professed to be taught, and we appeal to the patrons of this Institution to say if it has not fully accomplished this purpose.

The discipline is mild and easy to those who conduct themselves properly—whilst those regulations deemed essential to the proper government of youth, removed from the restraints of home, are enforced with firmness, but without harshness.

The location of this School is at the terminus of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road, twelve miles from Wilmington, in the midst of a highly moral neighborhood. It is two miles from the Sound, and the air is purified and cooled throughout the summer months by the Sea breeze.—Board can be had at convenient places in the neighborhood at Ten Dollars per month.

The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each. The Fall session will commence on Thursday, the 9th day of July, proximo.

TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS PER SESSION:

For the English branches.....$15 00

" Latin and Greek, together with the above..... 25 00

One-half payable in advance, balance at end of the session.

Pupils will be charged from their entrance until the end of the session, except in cases of protracted sickness. For any further information, apply to

J. M. FOY, at Scott's Hill, or to

N. N. NIXON, Wilmington, N. C.

June 5th, 1857.—231-law6t—41-tf.

Weekly Herald and Weekly Commercial copy 6 times and send bills to this office.

Wilmington Brass and Iron Foundry, and Machine Shop.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

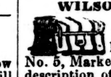
He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvements in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warranted to be as represented, or no charge will be made. JOHN C. BAILEY,

Wilmington, N. C., June 1. 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market st., near the wharf, where he will keep every description of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS

Every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and everything in his line.—Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,

Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,

No. 59 Canal st., New York, and

No. 5 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 20th, 1856 12-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the name and style of ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, and have taken the Store formerly occupied by A B. McCaleb, No. 32 North Water Street, where they will keep a constant supply of everything that is kept in a general Retail and Grocery Store; which they will sell at a small advance for cash, and hope by prompt attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

I. T. ALDERMAN,

F. M. BIZZELL.

June 23d, 1857 246-tf—43-tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of Ice every morning at Sunrise, closing at Sunset, except on Sundays when it will *positively* closed at 9 A. M.

TERMS CASH.—It is earnestly desired that no person will ask any deviation from this rule, as it will certainly be adhered to.

TICKETS can be procured and DEPOSITS made in advance by those who desire to avoid the annoyance of making change.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge, when directed by a Physician or member of the Visiting Committee.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Agent.

April 2d, 1857. 175-6m—31-6m*

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness

AND

TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

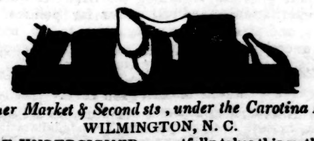
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



Corner Market & Second sts, under the Carolina Hotel,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine, as he solicits a share of public patronage.

Repairing done at short notice.

Oct. 20—38-ts. WM. L. JACOBS.

NOTICE.

50 BBLS. Pike's Magnolia Whiskey;
10 do Old Bourbon do;
10 do Old Rye do;
10 do Monongahela Rye do;

Just received, direct from Cincinnati and for sale by

April 16th W. H. McKOY.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.25	@	27
BEAF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	18
Adamantine	.25	@	30
Sperm	.35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.16	@	18
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	10½	@	12½
St Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.	.13	@	14
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush.			
Spts. Turp.	1 90	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	15 00
do. No. 3.	11 00	@	12 00
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	7 25	@	7 50
Superfine	6 75	@	7 00
Fine	6 25	@	6 50
Cross	6 00	@	6 25
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, per lb.			3½
One ton and under 5, per ton,			65 00
5 tons and over, "			62 50
LAND PLASTER, per bbl.			1 50
Per ton			9 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	.0 90	@	92
Oats	.65	@	68
White Beans	1 75	@	2 00
Pease, Cow	1 30	@	1 40
Rice, rough	.0 00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	.0	@	5
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 15	@	1 20
N. River	0 92½	@	1 05
N. Carolina	.0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	.4½	@	00
American, ref.	.5½	@	00
do. sheer	.0	@	00
do. hoop	.0	@	7
Swede	.5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 05
do. fm store	1 35	@	1 40
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.35	@	37½
N. E. Rum	.50	@	55
Gin	.45	@	50
Brandy	.45	@	50
do. Apple	.60	@	75
do. Peach	.85	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	.0 00	@	10 00
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 25
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	.54	@	55

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 50
Yellow dip	.0 00	@	2 75
Hard	0 00	@	1 37½
Tar, ℔bbl.	.0 00	@	1 35
do., in order	1 55	@	1 60
Pitch	.do 0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1,	3 00	@	6 50
do. No. 2,	1 50	@	2 00
do. No. 3,	1 40	@	1 50
Spts Turp., ℔ gallon	.38	@	39
Varnish, ℔ gal,	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	.4½	@	4½
Wrought	.10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00	@	0 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	0 00	@	0 00
Irish, do	.0 00	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	.16	@	17
Middlings	.15	@	15½
Shoulders	.14	@	14½
Hog round	.15	@	16
Western Bacon, Middlings	.14	@	14½
Shoulders	.12	@	12½
N. C. Lard	.16½	@	17
West'n do	.15½	@	16
Butter	.26	@	28
Cheese	.00	@	00
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	.25 00	@	26 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	.16 00	@	17 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY			
Chickens, live,	25	@	40
do. dead,	00	@	00
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead,	00	@	00
S

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1857.

Kansas.

Things must be out of joint, strangely out of joint, when we find the old, once conservative and chivalrous Richmond *Enquirer* copying from the New York *Herald* a tirade of virtuperation against Gen. Pierce, a man who is and ought to be dear to the Southern heart. The thing is accounted for by finding in connection with this brutality towards General Pierce, a hypocritical, fulsome eulogy of Mr. Buchanan and Robert J. Walker. This sort of stuff from the unprincipled, lying and filthy New York *Herald*, was actually to be found in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Thursday last, with not a breath of dissent. How are the mighty fallen! Can the *Enquirer* hope thus to win favor with the rising sun, by copying a scoundrel's foul-mouthed abuse of the glorious luminary that no longer dispenses the rays of patronage?

But passing from this to the subject-matter which is made the text for sneering allusion to Mr. Pierce on the part of the *Herald*, to be copied by a once truly Southern Democratic paper, let us come to Kansas itself, where Mr. Walker has exceeded his instructions, nearly as much as Commander Davis did his at San Juan del Sur. It is proper to look at this matter fairly and squarely, from no ultra Southern ground, but from the ground which it ought to present to a thoughtful and conscientious man, only anxious to see peace restored, equal justice administered, and the fundamental law of the Territory carried out in good faith by the free and unbiased and uninfluenced will of the legal voters of Kansas, acting in a legal manner.

That a Governor going out to Kansas, under existing circumstances, should confine himself to a mere dry technical administration of official duties, without doing his best by written or spoken words, to pour oil upon the troubled waters, to assauge animosities and to reconcile defferences, is not what the people of the country expect; they have a right, however, to demand that in laboring to bring about these satisfactory results, there should be no yielding of the right to conciliate the wrong, no expressions of individual preferences, calculated, if not intended, to effect a decision which the people alone should make by their own proper motion, and in such a mode and manner as their own constituted authorities may prescribe, where such mode or manner is not violative to the organic law or the constitution of the United States.

While then, we must approve heartily of Mr. Walker's unqualified recognition of the legal authorities now in existence in Kansas—of his avowed determination to see the laws executed fairly and impartially—of his guarantee to all, Free Soilers and others that they shall have the fullest and fairest showing at the polls, and of his advice to them to leave off their foolish isolation and act cordially and in good faith in the election of delegates to a convention to form a Constitution, we cannot but censure such portions of his address, as evidently go beyond the pale of his duties and his rights as an officer, in the premises. We can but censure his attempt to argue the question,—so as much as say, pending an election mainly held to decide the question of Slavery or no Slavery, "you have the right under the law to do as you please in this matter, but I, Gov. Walker, in my official capacity as Governor, tell you that this thing of Slavery won't do in Kansas, and you had better not try it." This was all wrong, no matter what the motive, as it would have been equally wrong for Governor Walker to have told the people that, in his opinion, they ought to establish Slavery. Against this thing we must again record our protest. It is wrong—against the spirit and intent of the law—beyond the rights and duties of his position, and we feel convinced totally beyond the tenor and spirit of his instructions.

The question of submitting the constitution to be formed by the convention to a subsequent vote of the people, is, upon the face of it, one on which we should favor the affirmative side, and an expression of opinion merely in favor of that policy, would not, so far as we can see, have been objectionable. The manner in which Governor Walker expressed this opinion struck us, and still strikes us, as being liable to objection, though that, being a mere matter of detail, amounts to but little when compared with the other matter affecting the vital question at issue.

About submitting the constitution to a popular vote, there are these difficulties:—First—The convention to form a constitution is called by, and derives its powers from, an act of the Legislature of Kansas. We are not aware that that act contains any clause or provision regulating the manner of submitting the constitution to a popular vote, or even providing that it shall be so submitted. The convention is only vested with power to frame a constitution, and with no power to take ulterior steps. The constitution being framed, the powers and duties of the convention cease. They have no authority to submit it. Again—the Free Soilers choose to disfranchise themselves by taking no part in the election of delegates to a convention, and yet might choose to come into the ring afterwards, for the purpose of nullifying an act from all connection with which they had morally estopped themselves by their own previous course.

But again it is said, and perhaps it may turn out to be so, that if the Legislature of Kansas or the Convention called by that Legislature should fail to submit the constitution to the popular vote, Congress will. Thus—Kansas applies for admission with the constitution so framed—Congress passes a bill for her admission embodying that constitution, and submits the whole to the acceptance of the voters of Kansas.

The thing then is pretty plain, that the constitution of Kansas will, in any event, be submitted to a popular vote, Gov. Walker or no Governor Walker, so that it is all folly, making a hubbub about that.—We don't much like his way of talking in the matter, but know it amounts to nothing. Nor, indeed, is it at all probable that his talk about the existence of Slavery in Kansas and his argument against its profitable employment will come to anything. *That* however does not hold him blameless. He is chargeable with having gone beyond and contrary, to his duty, and we believe his instructions.

With the sweeping and excited tirades against Mr. Walker, we cannot sympathise. If one-tenth of these things were so, the country would be ruined four times a week. Papers and people at a great distance are far more exercised than the pro-slavery people in Kansas. The Lecompton *Union*, a strong pro-slavery paper, published at the chief centre of pro-slavery influence in Kansas, is calm as a summer morning. It don't endorse all Gov. Walker says or does, but it does not rave nor denounce, but, upon the whole, rather approves. But distance lends enchantment to the view, and importance is attached to movements which those on the ground hardly notice, knowing them to be without effect or influence of the character or degree that people away at a distance are led to attribute to them, or that politicians, who, too often, are mere excitement mongers, lead people to attribute to them.

We confess that the calmness of the pro-slavery press of Kanzas is a strong argument—a verdict of the vicinage—against the furious excitement of other presses at a distance. It is to be presumed that the pro-slavery men in Kanzas know how the land really lies better than those twelve or fifteen hundred miles off.

☞ The Associate got back last night, from a business trip to New York, having been gone little over a week, of which nearly two days were spent at points on the line, where he had some business. Traveling, in the matter of time, is a mere nothing now-a-days.

Leaving here on Friday morning the 19th inst., he started off under a heavy rain, which continued as far as Stricklands; and even after it had ceased raining the day continued cloudy, which made it more pleasant for traveling. Mr. Hewlett, the Conductor, was, as usual, attentive and obliging, and the Associate arrived at Weldon in good humour with himself and the public in general. At Mr. Happer's Hotel in that growing city he refreshed himself with a wash. Whether he refreshed himself with anything else, he refuses to say, but at any rate he got dinner, and says that he at least has "no cause to complain."

At Weldon he took the cars for Portsmouth. "Here," says he, "we met with Captain John B. Prentis, (Conductor) a gentleman in every sense of the word, who showed us and those under our charge, every possible attention." Here we stopped the course of the narrative to enquire into the meaning of the phrase, "those under our charge" knowing that he had started only with a carpet-bag. "Ladies" said he, "ladies—and what else do you think I meant?" Oh nothing! The ladies had in fact been placed under his charge by a friend.

The two roads from Wilmington to Portsmouth were in good order, the Conductors were courteous and obliging, and all contributed to prepare the traveler to appreciate the fine Steamer North Carolina and her excellent commander, Captain Cannon. The night was calm, but cloudy and rainy.

Passed through Baltimore without meeting with a "plug-ugly" and, strangely enough, did not witness a single fight. Passed the city of Brotherly Love unwounded, traversed the State of Camden and Amboy without submitting to any extra or enormous shave, and reached the "*Commercial Emporium*" in good order and well conditioned. Found considerable excitement about the Municipal fusses, and was not particularly impressed by the good looks of the individuals composing the rival police forces. Would not like to trust either crowd out of his sight where there might be any temptation in the way of stealings. Saw Walker on Monday night at Laura Keen's Theatre, where he—Walker and not the Associate—made a speech. There seemed to be much curiosity and little enthusiasm. Walker seemed to be letting himself down to the level of a mere show for the b'hoys. Gen. Henningsen flourishing around. Thinks New York beyond all question, the filthiest place on the continent—beats the City of Cologne in the number and intensity of its bad smells. Much noise and confusion. Got into Baltimore on Wednesday morning. Saw the Editor of the Baltimore *Republican*, a good Democratic paper. Thinks the Editor a clever fellow—got to Portsmouth on Thursday, having come down the Bay on the magnificent Steamer Louisiana. Says that the Bay Line is *the* route for Summer travel. Found the Ocean House a very fine, well-kept hotel. The Macon House is also very good.—Fears that both cannot be sustained, as well as they deserve. Came from Portsmouth to Weldon with Captain Prentis—from Weldon to Wilmington with Captain Morrison—don't think the Union can produce two more gentlemanly or better Conductors.—Found crops much improved by the rains that had fallen about the time he went North. Finally, he is glad to get home again.—*Daily Jour., 27th inst.*

The Press of the State.

Commencing at Washington, Beaufort County, we received this morning the *Times* and the "*Dispatch*," the latter a new paper. The *Times* raves and rants in a very strange manner, and really a reader of that paper might entertain serious doubts of the sanity of the Editor. They say it's only a way he has got, and that he gets no worse. We hardly see how he could. The *Dispatch* is quiet and unexcited—gives the current news of the day—praises up the shipyards at Washington, complains of the bad (s)cent in the streets, and, generally speaking, has a pleasant tone and appearance.

The Editor of the Raleigh *Register* has been listening to a concert given by the inmates of the Asylum for the blind. Thinks Cooks a great man. By the way, we notice in the *Register* what we had not thought of looking for in the Norfolk papers:—the result of the municipal election in Norfolk, Va. F. F. Ferguson, Know Nothing, has been chosen Mayor, by a majority of 69 over Lamb, Democrat.

The *Standard* learns that the attendance at the dedication of St. John's College, Oxford, on Wednesday last, was very large, there being present not less than five thousand persons. The address of Dr. Hawks is said to have been exceedingly appropriate, eloquent and able. The College building is a finely proportioned, spacious and beautiful edifice, worthy of the great fraternity (Masonic) which founded it, and the people in whose midst it stands.

The *Commercial* notices the fact, that Rev. Dr. Deems, of this town, will deliver addresses at the Western University in Alabama on the 7th of July, and at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, on the 21st of the same month.

The Newbern *Express* and the Beaufort *Journal* are in full squabble over the relative claims of their respective towns to all the trade of the State and elsewhere. Perhaps it might be as well to postpone the fight over the chickens until they are hatched.—There may be some other town, that would like a little and possibly wish to retain some share of what they have now got.

The Fayetteville *Carolinian* states that Hon. Warren Winslow, will address his fellow citizens of Duplin County, at Kenansville on the 4th of July.

The *Carolinian* very properly shows up the whining cant set up by the opposition, because the Democrats of Cumberland have seen fit to nominate Democratic Candidates for the different county offices in that county. It shows that for many years, with a large Democratic majority in the county, its offices have been held by members of the opposite party, and yet with this evidence of Democratic liberality of feeling, every county officer now holding office went into the Know Nothing order and did "solemnly swear in the presence of God and these witnesses" never to vote for or otherwise support for any office, civil or municipal, any but a "brother" of the order. And these very men, and their friends are those who now raise a cry against Democratic intolerance, because Democrats choose to put in members of the Democratic party, after Democratic liberality had met such requital.—*Ib.*

☞ Coroner A. A. Hartsfield held an inquest over the body of a white man, on last Friday afternoon, about five miles from town, up the North West river. The deceased could not be recognised, but was supposed to have been drowned.

☞ The Savannah *Republican* has been presented with some ripe peaches by General White of the Isle of Hope. That's the place where all our peaches are, and we fear they will stay there. But we'll never give up hope.

☞ Julius Wright, Esq., will read the National and DeBruix Cutlar, Esq., the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on the approaching National Anniversary.

ANTICIPATED DUEL.—The Petersburg Correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing under date of the 26th, states that Mr. Syme of the *Raleigh Register*, and Mr. Hale, Jr., of the *Fayetteville Observer*, passed through Petersburg on the 25th, *en route*, or supposed to be *en route*, for Bladensburg or some other place, for the purpose of settling a difficulty growing out of some remarks in the *Register* reflecting upon the character of the elder Mr. Hale. At least such is the rumour. The public is fully aware of the unfortunate criminations and recriminations of the *Register* and *Observer* for some weeks past, and can only regret that the miserable advertising manœuvres of New York Patent Medicine traders, should have been successful in producing such a state of things between Southern gentlemen.

☞ Hon. Langdon Cheves of South Carolina, died at Columbia in that State on the night of Thursday the 25th June. Mr. Cheves was of a past age and generation. He was in Congress in 1811;—was chosen speaker of the House of Representatives to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clay, who was sent Minister to Ghent. Retiring from Congress in 1816, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in which position he remained until 1819, when he was chosen Pretident of the United States Bank, which office he held until 1829. Since that time he has held no public posision. Mr. Cheves must have been quite an old man. He had been, for years, in very feeble health.

☞ We notice that the Railroads between this place and Portsmouth, Va., will issue Fourth of July Excursions Tickets at single rates for the round trip. See Bills.

☞ We see a statement going the rounds of the papers, perhaps our own among the rest, that Rev. T. P. Ricaud, a minister of the North Carolina Conference, died at Washington in this State, on the 8th inst.

A gentleman has just informed us that this statement is erroneous, since letters have been received here from Mr. Ricaud, bearing a date subsequent to that of his alleged death.

☞ There is some talk of introducing Slavery into Oregon, and nothing but the high price of negroes will prevent it. The difficulty of obtaining laborers and family servants has produced a remarkable change in sentiment there.

☞ The *Herald* of yesterday states that A. M. Waddell, Esq., is to deliver the address on the approaching 4th of July. We feel confident that the address will be a good one.

A correspondent who withholds his name, and thereby prevents the publication of his article, finds fault with the further announcemen in the *Herald* intimating that the arrangement had been made by the Town authorities and the Light Infantry, thereby ignoring, unintentionally, we presume, the existence of *three* other Companies, namely, the German Volunteers, the Rifle Cadets and the Pioneer Cadets, who, of course, have just as much right to a place and a say in matters of this kind as the Light Infantry can have. Equal rights and equal honor to all who equally deserve honor, is the motto.

Why WILL those who send communications to newspapers continue to send them without their names. They cannot wish to have them published.

Daily Journal, 26th inst.

☞ A yellow fellow named "Maurice Hays" broke out of the Jail of this county one night in the beginning of the week. He was in on a charge of stealing baggage from the Railroad depot.

Yesterday two gentlemen attempted to capture him in the vicinity of the Railroad, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Burgaw, we think, when he resisted and was only taken after having been shot through the thigh and cut in the shoulder. He was taken to the Railroad hospital, but subsequently claimed by the jailor, in whose custody he now is.—*Ib.*

WEIGHT OF CORN.—We have frequently had occasion to notice the shameful deficiency in the measurement of corn bought at Wilmington for this market, two bushel bags, so called, containing, on an average, 1¾ bushels. In contrast with this, our attention has just been called to the weight of a lot of corn just received here from New York. The two bushel bags weigh 113 lbs.—being 56 lbs. to each bushel of corn, and 1 lb. for the bag. This is honest; and there ought to be some authority in Wilmington to *compel* sellers to do likewise.—*Observer, 25th inst.*

This thing of the measurement of corn we know to be a subject of complaint throughout the interior of the State, and we know, also, that the complaint is not without reason. The two bushel bags will not weigh what the law calls for.

But the Wilmington merchants are not the parties who are primarily chargeable with this. If the two bushel bags are short of what they purport to be, they are, in nine cases out of ten, just as they were measured into from on board the schooner that brings the corn to this port, as any one may see on the wharf. If there be a deficit, the Baltimore or North country seller is the party that gains by it. Up in the Western part of the State we have never heard any such deficit spoken of as that alleged by the *Observer*. Instead of one-eighth, the shortness in weight has usually been stated to us at one-sixteenth to one-twentieth. Still, it is a complaint, and it operates prejudicially. The right way is to buy and sell corn by weight, at the standard fixed by law. Our merchants gain nothing, directly, by the present system. They lose very considerably in an indirect way in the loss of trade.

☞ On the 25th inst., the Main Line of the Pennsylvania State works were sold at auction at the Exchange in Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company being the purchaser at the minimum price stipulated in the law authorizing the sale. Amount of bid, $7,500,000; cost, four or five times that amout.

☞ Gen. Cass has returned to Washington City.

Massachusetts Politics.

WORCESTER, June 24th.—An informal vote of the Republican Convention, now in session here, gives Banks for Governor 291 against 173 votes for other nominees.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The convention nominated Mr. Banks for Governor, he receiving 337 votes out of 431. Oliver Warner, of Northampton, was nominated for Lieut. Governor, and Thomas D. Elliott, of New Bedford, for attorney general. Resolutions to adhere to the Philadelphia platform, regarding the Dred Scott decision as a usurpation of judicial power for political purposes, and pledging the party anew to an untiring and uncompromising opposition to the existence and further extension of slavery were adopted.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The administration are considering the Spanish Mexican question. The administration does not entirely endorse Walker's course in Kansas, and it is believed that he is exceeding his instructions.

"I say, Jimmy, did you ever see such a summer as this?"

"Faith and I have."

"When?"

"Last winter, by jabers."

The steamer Fulton, for Southampton and Havre, took out 140 passengers, and $632,162,90 in specie. Among the passengers are the Hon. John S. Preston, of Charleston, S. C., R. R. Bishop, Richard E. Wahler, of Virginia, and Mrs. Gen. Hampton, Charleston, S. C.

For the Journal.

SALEM, N. C., June 22, 1857.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—

Gentlemen: I send you, as a very extraordinary item of news, an account of a curious circumstance that occurred near this portion of the State the other day. It was not the appearance of the comet, nor the flowing of the Ararat up hill, nor the discovery of the man who struck Mr. W. Patterson, nor yet the man who curtailed the comet of its fair proportions, thereby making that modest arial being ashamed to make her *debut* on our terrestrial stage. It was none of these; but something quite as astonishing; being nothing more nor less than the eclipse of that respectable and rather ancient land-mark of North Carolina, yclept the Pilot Mountain!

As this was not put down in Blum's Almanac, it rather took the natives by surprise. Now, you will ask which of the heavenly bodies could have thrown the old Pilot in the shade? I will tell you how it came off. You well know that the vicinity of this mountain is quite a resort for pleasure seekers in this warm weather; and deservedly so. Well, a party of ladies and gentlemen started at a very early hour from the hospitable mansion of our friend Gilliam, for the purpose of seeing the sun rise from off the pinacle of the mountian, which, indeed, is a most glorious sight. As soon as they got fairly in view of where the mountain ought to have been, lo! it was gone! No mountain was to be seen!

Thunder stricken, they stared in each other's faces. They had never seen, nor heard, nor read, of such a phenomenon. They, however, boldly advanced on, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what had become of one of the most prominent features on the face of the "Old North," when, to their pleasant surprise, they found that the beautiful, fashionable, and lively Miss —— had mérely drawn the mountain under her hooped dress by way of a little sport

VERITAS.

Four Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, June 27.—The steamer Indian, from Liverpool on the 17th, arrived up this noon. The news is unimportant.

Parliament was discussing the Jews-disabilities bill. The Roman Catholic amendment had been defeated by a very large majority, and the bill was sustained on a test question by a vote of 341 to 200.

The London Times advocates the abolition of slavery in Cuba, as the only effectual means of checking the slave trade.

The appearance of the approaching election in France was unchanged. The opposition tickets are still divided. It was rumored that Napoleon would meet the Czar at some point in Germany in July.

It was rumored also that a conference would take place between the potentates of the several Italian States, including among the representatives the Pope and the Emperor of Austria.

The treaty of commerce between France and Russia had been signed.

A meeting had been held at Ashton under the auspices of the Cotton Supply Association, and resolutions were adopted similar to those adopted at the Liverpool meeting.

On the 7th June an earthquake was felt throughout the kingdom of Saxony and most of the principalites. The houses were shaken, but no serious damage was done.

Steamer Burnt.—Two Hundred Lives Lost.

QUEBEC, June 27.—The steamer Montreal was burned yesterday near this city. There were two hundred passengers drowned or burned to death, most of whom were Scotch emigrants.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

A despatch from Montreal, via Boston, says that the boat had 500 passengers; only 175 of whom are known to have been saved. Two hundred were certainly drowned. It is believed, however, that many swam ashore and were saved in other ways. The accident happened near Cape Rouge, between Montreal and Quebec.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

QUEBEC, June 27.—The steamer Montreal, with 500 Scotch emigrants on board, took fire about six o'clock last evening, when near Cape Rogue, between this city and Montreal, and was consumed to the water's edge. The captain and crew were saved.—The steamer Napoleon saved two hundred, and it is believed that several reached the shore by swimming.

A later despatch, however, states that not less than 250 were lost. Those saved by the Napoleon have just arrived here.

The Georgia Democratic State Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., June 26.—The resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, in session at this place, which were passed yesterday, express confidence in the Administration of President Buchanan, but the one relating to Gov. Walker reads thus:

That the inaugural address of Governor Walker, in prescribing terms on which Congress should admit the territory of Kansas into the Union, and in attempting to dictate the submission of the Constitution and to what class of persons, constitutes a preumptuous interfearence in matters over which he has no legitimate control; and the same address, in expressing the official opinion that Kansas is to become a Free State, and in presenting arguments to support that side of the question, is a gross departure from the principles of non-intervention and neutrality which were established by the Kansas-Nebraska Bill; and the Convention has full confidence that President Buchanan will manifest his fidelity to the principles which carried him into office by recalling Walker from the Governorship of the Territory.

Twenty unsuccessful ballotings have taken place for candidate for Governor. The name of Mr. Gardener has been withdrawn. Upon the last ballot Lupkin received 179 and Lamar 174 votes. There is much excitement. A committee of conference between the friends of the several candidates has been appointed.

AUGUSTA, June 27.—The democratic convention of Georgia has nominated Judge Joseph Brown for governor.

Illness of Gen. Wool.

TROY, N. Y., June 24.—Gen. Wool is lying dangerously ill here, but strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Lynch Law at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—A gambler named Able yesterday shot a man named Iverson, to whom he owed a sum of money. Great excitement was produced in the community by the deed, and it was proposed to lynch the murderer. A jury composed of six persons from each ward of the city deliberated on the affair, and found Able guilty of murder in the first degree. Twelve favored hanging, and the others advocated legal proceedings. The mob brought a cannon to use against the jail, but they were dispersed by the mayor. All the gamblers were then ordered to leave the city within ten days.

The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The Leavenworth (Kansas) Journal says that twelve regular democratic candidates from that county have been elected by an average vote of 420. The independent candidates received 75 votes.

In Douglas county the democratic nominees average 135 votes and the independents 100.

Georgia Democratic Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., June 25.—The Democratic State Convention met in this place to day, and balloted for candidate for Governor, with the following result on the sixtieth ballot:—Lumpkin received 121 votes; Gardener 131; Lamar 67; Warren 47, and Stiles 20.

The Cincinnati platform was adopted by the Convention, and Gov. Walker's Kansas inaugural address condemned.

From Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Santa Fe dates to the 30th have been received. Three hundred and fifty U. S. troops, under Col. Bonneville, had entered Gila, in the Apacka country. The Governor of Chihuahua also designed opening hostilities and would prevent the Indians from taking refuge in Mexican territory, and co operate with Colonel Bonneville as much as possible.

Federal Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Col. Cumming, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Missouri, has accepted the appointment of Governor of Utah.

Col. Jack Hayes, of Texan Ranger memory, has been appointed Surveyor General of the same Territory.

Mr. Rencher, of North Carolina, has been appointed Governor of New Mexico.

Advance Wages to Seamen.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—At a meeting of the ship owners held this morning, an agreement was made that after July 1st, the payment of advance wages to seamen will be discontinued. In accordance with the plan of the ship owners of New York, Boston and other ports, the ship owners here will hereafter furnish one suit of warm clothing and engage to give a bounty of ten per cent. on the earned wages of the crew who perform the voyage and contract; and in case the ship is lost on the outward voyage, every seaman will be paid the wages earned by him up to the time of the loss; and in no case less than one month for foreign and one half for coastwise voyages.

The House of Representatives stands thus:

	Dem.	Bk. Rep.	K. N.	Vacancies.
Maine		6		
New Hampshire		3		
Vermont		3		
Massachusetts		11		
Rhode Island		2		
Connecticut	2	2		
New York	12	21		
New Jersey	3	2		
Pennsylvania	14	10		1
Delaware	1			
Virginia	13			
South Carolina	6			
Florida	1			
Arkansas	2			
Missouri	3	1	2	1
Illinois	5	4		
Iowa		2		
Wisconsin		3		
Indiana	6	4		1
Ohio	8	13		
Michigan		4		
California	2			
	78	91	2	3

Of the democrats 52 are from the free States, and 26 from the Southern States, a proportion of two to one. But the remaining elections are to take place at the South; and the Detroit Free Press makes the following estimate thereof:

	Dem.	K. N.
Maryland	3	3
North Carolina	6	2
Georgia	6	2
Alabama	7	
Texas	2	
Louisiana	2	2
Tennessee	6	4
Kentucky	6	4
Mississippi	5	
	43	17

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats	121
Black Republicans	91
Know Nothings	19
Vacancies	3

This shows a handsome gain. Democratic members of the next House 121; Democratic members of the last House, 76—gain, 45.

If the democrats shall fill the vacancies in Pennsylvania and Missouri, and the black republicans the vacancy in Indiana the democratic strength in a full House will be 123; and the combined black republican and know-nothing strength, 111. Clean democratic majority, 12.

Tobacco—A Word for It.

In justice, and as an old and sincere friend, we desire to say a word or two in favor of tobacco. Latterly, people have taken to abusing the divine leaf, with an earnestness which, combined with the high prices of cigars, is alarming. Tobacco is one of the greatest luxuries of life. Many eminent men have been and are now powerful consumers, and it has a number of virtues to offset its imaginary evils. The learned Dr. Isaac Barrow said it "helped his thinking." His illustrious pupil, Newton, was scarcely less addicted to the Indian weed, and everybody has heard of his hapless courtship, when, in a moment of forgetfulness, he popped the lady's finger into his burning pipe instead of popping the question, and was so chagrined that he never could be persuaded to press the matter further. Dr. Parr was allowed his pipe when he dined with "the first gentleman in Europe," George the Fourth; and when refused the same indulgence by a lady at whose house he was stopping, he told her "she was the greatest *tobacco stopper* he had ever met with!" The celebrated Dr. Farmer, of black letter memory, preferred the comforts of the parlor of Emanuel College, of which he was master, and "a yard of clay"—there were few meerschaums in those days—to a bishopric, which dignity he twice refused when offered to him by Mr. Pitt. Another learned lover of tobacco, and also of wit, mirth, puns and pleasantry, was the famous Dr. Aldrich, dean of Christ Church, Oxford, the never-to-be-forgotten composer of the good old catch

"Hark! the merry Christ church bells,"

and of another *to be sung by four men smoking their pipes*, which one would imagine to be not more difficult to sing than diverting to hear. His pipe was his breakfast, dinner and supper, and a student of Christ Church at ten o'clock one night, finding it difficult to persuade a freshman of the fact, laid a wager that the dean was at that instant smoking.—Away he hurried to the deanery to decide the controversy, and, on gaining admission, apologized for his intrusion by relating the occasion of it. "Well," replied the dean, in perfect good humor, with his pipe in his hand, "you see you have lost your wager, for I am not smoking but filling my pipe!" Punch says it is not the use of tobacco which is disgusting but the abuse of it, but what may be considered an abuse it would be difficult to explain to one convinced of the necessity of *fourteen large pipes full* per diem for comfortable existence. It may be admitted, since the London Lancet earnestly insists upon it, that before breakfast cigars or pipe, like cocktails, are temporarily pleasant but perhaps injurious. The stomach should be well and substantially garnished with breakfast before the day's tobacco is commenced upon; then it is less hurtful and more delicious than at any other hour during the whole twenty-four. Expectoration and delight are by no means synonymous when referring to the joys of the pipe. A good smoker is as dry as the furnace containing his gift offering, and neatness in the use of tobacco is the first evidence of genuine connoisseurship in its divine qualities. Be it distinctly understood, however, that snuffing and chewing are, in the mind of the writer, by no means included in the category of pleasures of tobacco. Like incense it is agreeable only when burnt.—*Boston Post.*

The Pensacola and Georgia Rail Road.

It will be a source of lively gratification to the people of Florida to know that a *bona fide* commencement of cross tying and laying of iron on this end of the Pensacola and Georgia Rail Road, has transpired. We were present and witnessed the interesting manipulation on Wednesday last. The cargo of iron which arrived a few days since at St. Marks, is being transported with all possible despatch to the junction with the Tallahassee and St. Mark's Road, where it is immediately handled to subserve the purpose for which it was procured. Mr. Cabell will leave in a few days, certainly, for the North, and probably for Europe, to consummate arrangements for an additional quantity of iron, which will soon be required in the finishing progress of the work.

The recent improvements in and about the Tallahassee Depot are quite manifest. It does our heart good to see the exertions of many of our citizens to bless our city with prosperity. The new Foundery established by Messrs. Cardy, Baya & Co., the new steam works of Mr. Bowen for dressing lumber and manufacturing of blinds, sashes, &c., and other enterprises of vast benefit to our community, are prospering under the direction of some of our best men, who generously give their time and money to forward the public good. As an additional evidence of this fact we cite the faultless construction of a passenger car designed for the Tallahassee and St. Mark's Rail Road. This car is one of the finest specimens of mechanism that we have seen in any portion of our country, constructed entirely of Florida materials under the supervision of a native Floridian, Mr. Hernandez, who deserves all praise for his superior skill and State pride as beautifully exhibited in this creditable little monument to his mechanical genius.

We understand that Col. Houstoun, the President of the St. Marks road, will place this new car on the track by the 4th of July next, when the citizens of Tallahassee will have an opportunity of seeing and commending the spirit of home industry that is directing the minds of our public men.

Floridian & Journal, 20th inst.

ROBERT J. WALKER'S RICHES.—The New York Mirror, whose editor has known Governor Walker "intimately and thoroughly for ten years," says of him:

After handling some hundreds of millions of the public money, he left the office as poor as a primitive Christian. Since then he may have bought stocks and lands and mines that have made him rich. But when was it counted a crime for fortune to reward the sagacity even of a speculator? In 1843, Mr. Walker invested $1,750 in the purchase of land on what is now the city of Fond du Lac, for which he has been offered, within a few months, more than $200,000; and he also bought, years ago, coal and quicksilver mines, which is making him a millionaire.

The *Daily Sun* says: "Mr. Wilmot is the author of the Wilmot Proviso, and this is the extent of Wilmot's Republicanism, and so far as we can understand it, of all other Republicanism that has ever been brought within the vortex of politics since slavery has become a national question." We think our luminous friend will find this Proviso like the late Commodore Stevens' bay horse, "aired by his father, and damned by the last man that owned him."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Elections in August.

The political complexion of the next House of Representatives is not yet definitively determined.—Virginia has elected an undivided delegation, thereby giving a gain of one to the democracy. But there are several more to be secured yet, in order to render it certain that the administration will be sustained by a majority in the lower house of the next Congress.

In August elections are to be held in several southern States—North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, &c.—the results of which will decide the question.—While we have little doubt that the democratic party will continue to gather strength in the South, still, for the sake of the Union, and the glorious success which is promised the administration, we feel a lively interest in the August elections, lest by some mishap we may lose where we expect to gain. The next Congress will be highly important in its deliberations and acts, even according to the indices of events which are already before us; and that other questions of a momentous and delicate character will arise between now and the close of its session it needs no seer to say. The administration is charged with weighty trusts; the nation expects much of it; and we have every assurance that it will prove fully equal to its responsibilities, unless it is embarrassed and annoyed by an opposition majority in the House of Representatives.

The influence of the late election in Virginia will have a salutary effect upon those to take place in August. When know nothingism was beaten back in 1855 by him who, in saving the South from its scourge, prolonged the Union, it almost immediately weakened in all the other slaveholding States. That victory in Virginia, achieved by the man of gigantic genius who is now our governor, effectually broke up all formidable organized opposition to the democracy in the South, and prepared our people for united action against the fanatics of the North. This was evidenced in the result of the presidential election; and we trust to see it still further attested that the southern States will continue to stand in compact column by the returns from the elections in August.

Compliment to the Officers of the Steam Frigate Susquehannah.

At the anniversary dinner of the Metropolitan Free Hospital at London on the 10th inst., at which Capt. Sands and the officers of the United States steam frigate Susquehannah were present, Lord John Russell proposed "the health of Capt. Sands and the officers of the American frigate Susquehannah." He said that he had always found that whenever there was a diplomatic difference between England and America it was immediately smoothed away if so fortunate as to be placed in the hands of an English and American naval officer. (Cheers.) For instance, Sir George Seymore and the American Commodore had, in a very short time, settled the long-protracted dispute on the fishery question. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with the loudest demonstrations of applause.

Captain Sands returned thanks. He had, he said come to this country to lay a cable, not to make a speech; but he trusted that that cable would become a perpetual bond of amity between the two countries. (Cheers.) *London Times.*

COTTON FROM MORETON BAY.—That portion of the colony of New South Wales known as the Moreton Bay district possesses an immense area admirably adapted as the great field for the growth of cotton. The area may be defined as extending from the mouth of the Clarence River to Port Curtis, and extending parallel with the coast to a distance of at least a hundred miles in the interior. The whole of this district is supplied with navigable streams and numerous small creeks, which would afford unequalled facilities for bringing down the produce to the ports on the coast for shipment. Small parcels of cotton have been grown in different parts of the area thus defined, and with very great success. The results attending the partial culture of the crops show that the soil and the climate are admirable adapted; manure has not been found necessary, but when required, it can be obtained from the "salt-water mud in the rivers and creeks." The crop is usually sown in September or the early part of October, the plants are in flower in the latter end of December, and the crop is ready for picking in January or February, according as it may be the first or second year's growth. The average yield per acre is from 1000 lb to 1200 lb, and the value of the land per acre is about 20s. The cotton hitherto sent from Moreton Bay has been generally hand-picked, and the value put upon it has been from 1s. 9 to 2s 6d per lb. There is no reason to suppose that the profits attending the culture of cotton in Moreton Bay would not afford sufficient inducement to the colonist. The expenses of the cultivation are not large—that is, supposing the ordinary modes only are employed, the greatest cost being incurred in the picking and cleaning, or "ginning" the crop. And with respect to the picking of the crop, it is a circumstance advantageous for the colony that the season extends over four of the coolest months, and that experience, up to the present time, shows that the crop is peculiarly free from the ravages of insects.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

The New York Police Difficulty.

The New York papers of yesterday morning, as well as the day before, are filled with accounts of the unfortunate collision between the black republican and the regular municipal police of that city on Tuesday last. The Journal of Commerce, in its temperate report of this long expected occurrence, remarks:

"The conduct of the new police commissioners in sending a force of their men to arrest the mayor is in keeping with the general folly and hardihood of their policy from the outset. They might have known, as well as the recorder, that, in the present excited state of popular feeling, a popular disturbance would certainly ensure; and also, as the mayor and common council do not recognise the authority of the new police, that the municipal force would prevent *them* from arresting the mayor. The blame of the unfortunate encounter must rest on the recorder and the new commissioners, who were rash enough to force such an issue with the city authorities at so critical a juncture. The commissioners must have been aware what sort of treatment would be served out to their men, and it was an act of wanton cruelty to the latter to expose them to perils from which it is fortunate that they escaped with their lives."

A FRIGHTENED POET.—N. P. Willis has had a ghost encounter at Idlewild. Waking in the night, he saw something moving at the foot of his bed.—The figure was in human form, and waved its arms. Ever and anon it would swell into unnatural proportions, and then raise both arms towards the ceiling. Willis confessed that he was frightened. He rose with sweat-drops on his brow, nerved himself to the extreme of daring, approached the figure, and clutched it—when lo! it was his own silk shirt! It had been hung near the foot of his bed, over a furnace register. The column of warm air occasionally inflated this shirt, and hence the ghost!

Albany Express.

An ingenious paragraph to let the world know that the dainty Idlewilder wears a "silk shirt."

Exchange Paper.

"So you would not take me to be twenty?" said a young lady to her partner, while dancing a polka a few evenings since; "what would you take me for?" For better or worse."

A LOVE SCENE OVERHEARD AND PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED BY FREDERICK PHINEPHELLOW.—'Phairist of the phair,' sighed the lover, 'phancy my pheelings when I phoresee the phearful consequence oph our phleeing phrom your phather's phamily. Phew phellows could have phaced the music with as much phortitude as I have, and as phickle phortune phails to smile on our loves, I phind I must phorego the phelicity of becom ng your husband.—Phairest Phrances, pharewell phorever!"

'Hold, Phranklin, hold,' ph